THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL
DAILY AND WEEKLY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

THE DAILY JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at EIGHT DOLLARS per annum; FOUR DOLLARS for six months; SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per month for a shorter period.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL at TWO DOLLARS per annum; one dollar for six months. No subscription received to the Weekly for less than six months.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 32. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1876. NO. 10

The Sound Turnpike Road Open

Mr. Green from Col. Davis that to-morrow mail carriers and horsemen could travel to the Sound by way of Bradley's creek ferry, and will continue to do so until the next 1st. It will then be temporarily closed to prevent it from being cut up before being macadamized.

Assignee's Sale at Shallotte.

On Friday last W. C. Cowdry, Esq., Assignee of the Cape Fear Building Company, sold at Shallotte, a small lot of lumber, some remnants of goods in the store of the Company, and the equity of redemption in the tract of land upon which the Company has been operating. We hear that the sales amounted to a sum between five and six hundred dollars.

New Crop Virgin Dip.

The seventy-seven barrels of the new crop of turpentine, virgin dip, which were landed at the still of Mr. C. W. Mechanic on the 28th ult., an account of which appeared in the JOURNAL, has been disposed, and the manufactured products were placed on the market yesterday by Messrs. Kessler & Calder Bros. The rosin used from it was handsome *window glass*.

Market Report.

The Clerk of the Board reports as follows, for the week ending yesterday:

No. Cars in Market	170
" Boxes slaughtered	52
" Sheep	6
" Calves	5
" Hogs	61
" Deer	2
" Goats	1

WM. A. GAMES, Mkt Clk.

Harriss' Drug Store.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Dr. W. W. Harriss, who has entered into partnership with the Northwest Medical and Second streets, which has been neatly fitted up for the drug business. We are sorry to part with the Doctor as a resident of Princess street, but like occasionally to look across the street at his smiling countenance, for we wish him all manner of prosperity in this new location.

Our Fishing Interests.

We find in the Newbern *Times* a letter from Mr. Spencer F. Baird, U.S. Commissioner of fish and fisheries, which is of general interest:

NAVY YARD, SMITH ISLAND, N. C.,
WASHINGTON, D.C., Feb. 28, 1876.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your letter of the 26th, and its accompanying paper, and am glad to see that the measures of protection for the shad in North Carolina are likely to be enforced. I feel assured that a few years experience will entirely vindicate the propriety of such action, and that the most bitter malignant will acknowledge its wisdom. I am very glad to hear that the shad promise to be so plenty. It is not at all improbable that by the time of your return the shad will be ascending the rivers in such numbers as to render it necessary for the Legislature to repeal the protective laws in order to prevent it from being entirely exhausted by netting.

Yesterday I received a letter from Mr. Bedricks, of Edenton, stating that he had put a shad gill net across the river and it will not ascend it, and that the rest of the people of Edenton would only be met by having the rivers stocked.

I am interested in the proximity of the fishing operations to the fishing interests in his message to the Legislature.

I do not think there is any question that the Rail Road of North Carolina can make a success of it, say two years, by proper measures, to furnish an important feed in food and supply from the cotton crop.

I shall to-day make application very shortly to Congress for a special appropriation for shad culture during the present season, and would advise your communication at once with your members of Congress, urging the importance of these measures to the State, and begging their hearty co-operation.

Yours very truly,
SPENCER F. BAIRD,
U.S. Commissioner of fish and fisheries.

The German Volunteers.

It will be seen from the following communication, signed "Many Citizens" that the JOURNAL was correct when it stated a few days since that the people generally desired to see the old company revived. We have heard the matter talked of a great deal since the article referred to appeared, and we know that the following communication is the expression of the wishes of very "many citizens." The German Volunteers once formed a company that was a credit and an ornament to the city. "Many Citizens," suggest that Mr. H. Vollers take the lead in this matter, and we know of no one whose efforts would give to the undertaking a more assured success. We heartily join in the call made upon the gentleman by many citizens, and with them, say "Come to the front, then, friend Vollers, and show your hand":

MESSRS. EDITORS:—We were truly glad to notice your article in Friday's issue relative to the reorganization of the old German Volunteers. We well remember the fine Company, composed entirely of our German fellow-citizens before the war, and we know that among our present German population we have equally as good material as we had then, and we do hope our German friends will delay no longer to reorganize the old company. Let our worthy friend, H. Vollers, take the matter in hand at once, and we all know that if he undertakes it there will be no such word as fail and we shall soon see this time honored old company again before us. Come to the front, then, friend Vollers, and show your hand, and success will be sure to crown your efforts. It is an easy matter to revive this old company with a membership of at least seventy-five No. 1 Germans, who will be first on soldiers, and whatever they undertake, they will do as they do everything *well and thoroughly*.

We hope to see a call for reorganization at once. This will complete the military organization in Wilmington as they were before the war. Come out boys.

MANY CITIZENS.

Quarterly Meeting.

Second round appointments of Rev. W. S. Black, Presiding Elder for Wilmington District Methodist Episcopal church, South.

Wilmington, at Fifth Street,	March	18 19
Chadbourn, at McGees',	April	1 2
Magnolia, at Providence,	"	8 9
Bladen, at Tarrheels,	"	15 16
Whiteville and Fair Bluff,	"	29 30
Waccamaw, Miss [illegible]		
Wilmington, at Front Street,	May	6 7
Kenansville & Richlands,	"	13 14
Cokesbury, at Cokesbury,	"	20 21
Smithville, ——,	"	27 28
Onslow, at Queen's Creek,	June	3 4
Topsail, at Herring Chapel,	"	10 11
Elizabeth, ——,	"	17 18

Bishop Lyman's Appointments

Rocky Mount—Wednesday, February 23.

Poisnot—Thursday, February 24, p. m.

Wilson—Friday, February 25.

Clinton—Sunday, February 27.

Faison's—Monday, February 28, p. m.

Collection in each congregation for Diocesan Mission.

Bishop Atkinson's Appointments for his Spring Visitation.

Kinston,	March	22
Holy Innocents, Lenoir Co.,	"	24
Swift Creek,	"	26
Bear Inlet,	"	28
St. Paul's Swift Creek Ridge,	"	31
Trinity Church, Beaufort Co.,	April	2
Blount's Creek,	"	3
St. John's, Durham's Creek,	"	4
South Creek, Beaufort Co.,	"	6
Greenville,	"	9
St. James, Pitt County,	"	11
Snow Hill,	"	13
Marlborough, Pitt County,	"	14
Good Friday,	"	16
Wrightsville, Easter Sunday,	"	16
Fayetteville and Rockfish,	May	6 & 7

STATE NEWS.

From Elizabeth City Economist:

Geo. Wilkins, indicted for horse stealing at Perquimans Superior Court last week, was sentenced to 15 years in the penitentiary.

We learn that on Monday morning, Mr. Bedricks took from his three purse nets, which were setting in the sound one miles below Edenton, 200 shad and 1,000 herrings.

The following are the statistics of Pasquotank county: Number of voters in the county 1,855, number who pay poll tax 1,172, assessed valuation of property $1,133,905. Special taxes—Sec. 58 cents and county $1 on the $100 valuation; amount collected 32 2-5 per cent. Corporation tax 50 cents on the $100, poll tax $2, State $1 20, county 80 cents.

The politicians are on the rampage. As the time rolls on for the parties to meet in convention to make nominations for this Congressional district, the interest increases. We hear the name of D. McD. Lindsey more frequently mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination for Congress than any other. Major Yeates is the Democratic incumbent of the place, and his friends claim that he is entitled to a renomination from the usages of party, while his opponents hold that there is no common law of the party determining the case. Both parties will probably hold their district conventions in Edenton.

From the Milton Chronicle we learn that the bill to incorporate the Milton and Southern Narrow Gauge Railroad has passed both branches of the Virginia Legislature. The Chronicle announces the fact with great delight and calls upon the people of Person and Caswell to raise $25,000 or $30,000 to build the road. Richmond and Danville are also invited to help.

We learn also from the Chronicle that the man who was burned to death at Harnes, blacksmith shop near Milton on the night of the 23rd of last month was named Hughes and came from Surry county. He was a book drummer and canvasser.

Pee Dee Courier says:

Our readers remember that the County Commissioners last year imposed a tax on the Carolina Central Railway, to the amount of $6000 per mile for the road bed, &c. The Company appealed from the assessment of the Board to the Superior Court. Judge Buxton heard the case at Chambers during the fall term of our court, and decided that the power of assessing property was alone invested in the Township Trustees and County Commissioners. The Company again appealed to the Supreme Court, which Tribunal has confirmed Buxton's decision and the tax will have to be paid according to the assessment.

The Statesville American says:

At a meeting of the directors of the Statesville Bank, on last Thursday, C. A. Carlton, Esq., was chosen Cashier. An examination of the condition of the Bank gave the most satisfactory result of its prosperity and solvency, the assets being more than double the liabilities, and all of them available. The bank will continue to receive deposits, deal in exchange and commercial paper.

BY TELEGRAPH
—TO THE—
DAILY JOURNAL

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—SENATE.—The Pinchback case was resumed and Edmunds, not being well, hoped the Senate would allow the matter to go over.

Morton understood that several Senators would be absent to-morrow. If so, he would ask that the matter go over till their return. Laid over.

The bill pensioning the widow of Gen. Lorenzo Thomas was passed.

The bill allowing New Mexico to form a State constitution was made the special order for Wednesday.

A number of private bills were passed and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The committee on appropriations reported a bill appropriating $163,000 for the bureau of printing and engraving, and also a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to place silver coin in exchange for fractional currency whether the latter is now in the Treasury or presented for redemption. The committee on way and means will have permission to offer an amendment to extend the time of silver as a legal tender. Randall gave notice that he would call up the bill as soon as practicable, and moved its recommittal, which motion was carried.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the Hawaiian treaty, but without action the committee rose.

Clymer of Pennsylvania presented resolutions of impeachment against Wm. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office. In the midst of great excitement and with an unusual stillness in the House, Clymer rose and said:

"I ask permission to the House to make a report from the committee on expenditures in the War Department of so grave importance that I am quite certain that when it is heard the House will agree that I am justified in asking that permission at this time." Permission was given, and Clymer, taking his position at the Clerk's desk, read the following report:

"The committee found at the very threshold of its investigation such unquestioned evidence of the malfeasance of General Wm. W. Belknap, then Secretary of War, that they found it their duty to lay the same before the House. They further report that this day at 11 o'clock a letter of the President of the United States was presented to the committee accepting the resignation of the Secretary of War, together with a copy of his letter of resignation, which, the President informed the committee was accepted about 10:20 this morning. They thereupon unanimously report and demand that the said Wm. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, be dealt with according to the law of the land and to that end submit herewith the testimony in the case taken, together with the several statements, exhibits thereto attached and also a rescript of the proceedings of the committee, had during the investigation of this subject, and submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Wm. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

Resolved, That the testimony in the case of Wm. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, be referred to the judiciary committee, with instructions to prepare and report without unnecessary delay suitable articles of impeachment of the said Wm. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War.

Resolved, That a committee of five members of the House be appointed and instructed to proceed immediately to the bar of the Senate and there impeach Wm. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, in the name of the people of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors when in office, and to inform that body that formal articles of impeachment will in due time be presented, and to request the Senate to take such order in the premises as they may deem appropriate."

Mr. Clymer then proceeded to read the testimony of Caleb P. Marsh, taken yesterday before the committee, showing that he had paid Secretary Belknap about $20,000 in consideration of his appointment as post trader at Fort Sill, Indian Territory. The reading was listened to with intense interest by the members of the House and by a large audience in the galleries.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—SENATE.—Hamilton introduced a bill for fixing the rate of third class mail matter and for other purposes.

By Robertson, a bill to restore the franking privilege.

Morton reported (and gave notice that he would call up at an early day) the bill for counting the vote for President and Vice President.

Maxey presented a memorial of the Choctaw, Seminole and other Indians, remonstrating against the organization of the territory occupied by them into a territory of the United States.

Resolutions appropriating $15,000 from the contingent fund of the Senate for the Spencer investigation were adopted.

The Pinchback case was resumed, and Edmunds spoke in opposition.

Morton, replying, said that from the beginning of this question he had been governed by political considerations, and he proposed before the case was concluded to speak of it in its political aspect and consequences, and he would do so fearlessly.

Frelinghuysen spoke in favor of Pinchback.

Bruce of Mississippi spoke in favor of seating Pinchback. He said when he entered upon the discharge of his duties in the Senate the question had already been elaborately discussed and it was not necessary for him to make any extended remarks. He believed that whatever seeming irregularities might be attached to the manner in which the will of the people in Louisiana was ascertained, Pinchback had a majority of the legal votes and was entitled to his seat in the Senate. If the Senate should refuse to admit Pinchback it would be an admission that the Legislature which elected him, and which had been making laws for the people, was a mob. Louisiana was entitled to a full representation on this floor and the Senate could not ignore its obligations to give to that State a full representation. Whatever wrongs had been done in Louisiana, the present order of things in that State had been accepted by the nation and by the people of the State. He thought Pinchback should be admitted in the interest of good will and good government. He then spoke of the personal qualities of Pinchback, and said he knew him to be an affectionate husband, and as a citizen loyal and brave.

The following compose the select committee to consider the resolution of the House in regard to the impeachment of Wm. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War: Messrs. Edmunds of Vermont, Conkling of New York, Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, Thurman of Ohio and Stevenson of Kentucky.

Executive session, and adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—The judiciary committee have permission to print the Emma mine testimony.

Clymer of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee, made the following report:

"In obedience to the order of the House we proceeded to the bar of the Senate and, in the name of this House and of all the people of the United States of America, we impeached, as we were directed to, William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors while in office, and we demanded that the Senate shall take order to make him appear before that body to answer for the same, and announced that the House would soon present articles of impeachment and make them good; to which the response was made: 'Order shall be taken.'"

The telegram orders correspondence relating to the military court of inquiry in the case of General Babcock were ordered.

The political disabilities of Wm. S. Maury were removed.

The session to-morrow will be for debate.

Charles T. Graham of Michigan has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Nominations—John T. Mason of Virginia for consul to Dresden.

Representative Wiltshire of Arkansas has inflammation of the lungs and nervous prostration, the result of overwork in the Indian investigations.

A dispatch from Fort Pittman dated March 1, says the, Big Horn expedition under R. Reynolds, colonel of the third cavalry, consisting of ten companies of cavalry and two companies of infantry, will leave to-day. The cavalry will scour the country and strike hostile Indians wherever found.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Secretary Robeson this morning entered upon his additional duties as acting Secretary of War. He will merely attend to the routine business of the office until the vacancy shall be filled. His hour at the War Department for the reception of members of Congress is from half past nine to half past ten o'clock, and at the Navy Department from half past ten to noon.

Mr. Belknap has not left his house since yesterday, and in the meantime has been called on by a few invited friends.

The Judiciary committee have commenced the preparation of articles of impeachment against Belknap. The committee met again this afternoon but will probably not report the charges to-day.

The committee on privileges and elections have agreed to report the resolution referred to them for counting the electoral vote without amendment.

WASHINGTON, March 4—It is semi-officially stated that General Babcock's connection with the business at the Executive Mansion has now ceased.

The Attorney General has been in consultation with District Attorney Wells relative to Belknap and the preliminary papers with a view to his punishment have been prepared. They will be sent to the grand jury next week, when, it is expected, an indictment will promptly follow, similar proceedings will be instituted against Marsh. The Attorney General had a consultation with the President to-day on the subject.

The sub-committee have completed articles of impeachment against Belknap, with which the committee on appropriations of the War Department are said to be satisfied. Belknap's possessions are worth a quarter of a million.

Gen. Custer telegraphed Reuter Clymer that in his opinion there was not a trading post west of the Missouri river which had not been bought by the parties holding it.

Dr. Dyenforth, examiner of chemicals in the Patent Office, is under investigation for bribery.

In the House to-day Regan of Texas spoke against the Hawaiian treaty, arguing that it would not be of the least advantage to the United States.

FOREIGN.

HAVANA, March 4—Noon—It is officially reported from Tomas De Gibaro, February 29th, that three hundred Spanish cavalry, while scouring the country, met six hundred mounted insurgents commanded by Maximo Gomez. The Spaniards hardly had time to draw their sabres. A hand to hand combat followed, lasting an hour, at the end of which time they remained masters of the field. Their loss was twenty-six killed and thirty-three wounded. The loss of the enemy is considered to be at least equal. Capt. General Jovellar reached the scene very soon after he heard of the fight. This is the first engagement of consequence for a long time.

The steamship City of Havana, from Vera Cruz, has arrived with advices from Mexico to February 26th. Gen. Gonzales Herrera had pronounced against the government. In Laguira the Cashinda troops had dispersed his followers, and he was killed. Donato Guerra also pronounced against the government and seized Dargos, but was subsequently defeated by the government forces. Gen. Astorra recently attacked Henandez, who had issued a pronunciamento in Oaxaca, and was joined by Gen. Figuerra. The rebels repulsed Astorra twice, but he has since received reinforcements and was about to resume the offensive. Martial law has been declared in Jaliseo. That State was tranquil. Michoacan was considered pacified. Peace was also restored in Tehuantepic. As the steamer was leaving Vera Cruz telegrams were received from the frontier announcing the triumph of the government at all points. The different revolutionary plans were published, which show that there has been no understanding among the rebel leaders. The government had asked a loan of five hundred thousand dollars from merchants of the capital, which was immediately granted, and the money placed at President Lerdo's disposal.

LONDON, March 4.—Noon.—The Hour understands that a writ returnable in the court of the Queen's Bench was served upon Minister Schenck yesterday, at the instance of the Emma mine company. The writ was served as General Schenck was entering the train at Euston station. Gen. Schenck referred the server to Lord Derby.

A special from Gibraltar to the Daily News states that the prize crew of the Guerda Casta, were overpowered and captured by the crew of an English trading vessel, which they attempted to seize. The last named have been committed and will be tried for piracy.

The Times this morning says editorially of the Belknap scandal: "This event is more grave because it is confirmatory of a suspicion which has long prevailed among the American people. Even the Europeans cannot but be struck with the altered tones in which the Americans speak, if not of their institutions, at least of the men who have the present direction of them."

The News, alluding to the same subject, says: American political life seems to be in anything but a healthy condition." It refers to the whiskey fraud trial, Emma mine scandal and the downfall of Belknap, and says that these scandals lift the veil from a class of society which it was hitherto pretty generally supposed, had as yet escaped the impurities of the social strata below, and they lead one to fear that some of the worst vices of municipal Government, may be percolating into federal administration.

The Telegraph says: "Disclosures after disclosures, charges after charges, varying in degree of truth but with the same ugly and untoward character, have lately darkened the commercial, judiciary and administrative institutions of the U. S. Some have proved false and others true and more await evidence; but the general effect beyond denial has been to bring the blush of shame and anxiety into the face of all honest Americans, and to make the countless friends of that republic in this country silent and sorrowful, while its enemies rejoice over these recurring revelations."

The Standard says: "Happily countries are few where so gross an abuse of trust would be possible."

The Japanese legation here have a dispatch announcing that the treaty between Japan and Corea have been signed.

ATHENS, March 4.—Noon.—The Queen of Greece has been delivered of a daughter.

ROME, March 4—Noon—Cardinal Ledochowski is here.

LIVERPOOL, March 4—Noon—Minister Schenck sailed for New York today by the steamer Abyssinia.

MADRID, March 4—Noon—All Carlists submitting prior to the 15th instant are to be granted amnesty. It is stated that the Vatican will not make a formal protest against the articles of the new constitution concerning religious toleration.

LONDON, March 4—Night.—The transactions in Mincing Lane continue to a very moderate extent depressed. The quotations for many articles do not lead to any speculative business. Low brown East India and crystalized Demarara sugars show a further decline. A cargo consisting of 13,000 bags of manilla sugar, imported four years ago at a cost of £25 per ton, recently sold for £13 per ton. In the early part of the week public sales of plantation Ceylon coffee went at some reduction but the demand subsequently improved. The first consignable supply of the new crop of the East Indies have found ready buyers at extreme quotations. Foreign coffee has been depressed. In the tea market there is no improvement.

ROME, March 4—Night.—When Cardinal Ledochowski visited the Pope his Holiness exclaimed: "We rejoice with trine, intrepid defender of the faith. May God crown thy noble aspiration."

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, March 4.—Night.—It is reported here that the part which G. T. Robinson, of Baltimore, and Geo. A. Armes have taken in the Belknap disgrace has led to an examination of the army records, which show that they both lost their places in the army through their own scandalous practices upon charges preferred by their superior officers, and after a formal court martial, and not through the instrumentality of the late Secretary. Geo. T. Robinson was a captain in the 10th cavalry, and was arraigned before a general court martial at St. Louis, Oct. 23, 1870, on the charge of fraud against the government, which consisted in drawing his pay repeatedly for the same month. The full proceedings of the court show a series of fraud extending over two years of time, practiced not only upon the government at N. York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Galveston and other points, but to false charges, for goods and medical practice. Robinson also did not hesitate each time he drew his pay to commit perjury. The court found him guilty and passed the following sentence:

"And the court does therefore sentence Captain George T. Robinson, of the 10th cavalry, to be cashiered, to forfeit to the United States all pay and allowances now due or to become due, and to have his crime, name, place of abode and punishment published in and about Philadelphia and St. Louis."

George A. Armes was also a captain in the 10th cavalry, was tried by court martial at Leavenworth, Kansas, March 12th, 1870, and was dismissed from the service by command of Gen. Sherman. The court found him guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer, the offence being an exhibition of obscene pictures to female servants at the post. Armes was also guilty of other offences, such as lying.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, March 4—Night—The British bark John Giddie, at this port for Havre, is on fire this evening. She has a cargo of twenty-three hundred and fifty-seven bales of upland cotton, the damage to which is mostly from water, with which the vessel has been filled. The insurance on the cargo is reported to be entirely in foreign offices. The vessel will be pumped out and the cargo taken out as soon as possible. The probable loss is one hundred thousand dollars.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 4—Night—Caleb P. Marsh, it is reported, has gone to Canada. A Poughkeepsie paper says he was on a train which passed there last night.

The following is the bank statement: Loans increase $1,250,000; specie decrease $2,000,000, legal tenders decrease $2,000,000; deposits increase $2,000,000; reserve decrease $1,500,000.

The case of Lawrence, the sick smuggler, awaiting the question of the extradition treaty is set for Wednesday.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4—Night—The Belmont Park Association, whose grounds are near the Centennial building, have elected Col. Henry S. Russell of Boston president, and will give $300,000 in premiums during the season.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

[By Telegraph.]

WASHINGTON, March 4—The signal service observer at Kitty Hawk reports that the name of the Italian bark wrecked on the North Carolina coast, on the night of the 1st, was the Miova Attavia, bound from Genoa to Batis. The bark and crew were all lost, except the second mate and three men. The captain's name was Bazzo Davide. No bodies have been recovered since the report of yesterday.

A Genial Restorative.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are emphatically a genial restorative. The changes which this great botanic remedy produces in the disordered organization are always agreeably though surely progressive, never abrupt and violent. On this account it is admirably adapted to persons of delicate constitution and weak nerves, to whom the powerful mineral drugs are positively injurious. That it initiates those processes which result in the re-establishment of healthful vigor is conspicuously shown in cases where it is taken to overcome that fruitful cause of debility, bad digestion, coupled, as it usually is, with biliousness and constipation. Thorough digestion, regular evacuation and abundant secretion are results which promptly and invariably attend its systematic use. It is, besides the best protective against malaria, and a first rate diuretic.

The Newbern Times says:

There is a gang of scoundrels living somewhere along the line of the A. & N. C. R. R., and presumtively in the vicinity of Woodbridge or Croatan, who during the past week or two have committed acts that, if the perpetrators be discovered, should consign them to the gallows. During this period and near Havelock they have placed a bar of railroad iron across the track that, had it not been discovered in time, might have wrecked the train and thrown it down the embankment at Slocumb's Creek. Cross ties have also been discovered across the track near Woodbridge. But a few nights ago Capt. Page's train was rocked on its down trip, the floor of the cab of the locomotive being strewn with missiles and the engine seriously hurt and while on the return trip of the same train a couple of guns were discharged at it, the balls rattling against the sides of the engine. These attacks and attempts in view of their frequency and nature are becoming serious, and we trust steps will be taken by the authorities to bring the perpetrators to just ce.

VALUABLE INFORMATION

For Billious, Remittant and Intermittant Fever,

Or What is More Commonly Termed

FEVER AND AGUE,

with pain in the Loins and through the Back, an indescribable chilly sensation down the spine, an irresistible disposition to yawn, pain in the Eyes, which is increased by any exposure to bluelight to the skin, and great listlessness and debility, VEGETINE is a safe and positive remedy. Composed entirely of vegetable roots or carefully selected barks and herbs, and so thoroughly concentrated that it is one of the greatest cleansers of the blood that is or can be put together. VEGETINE does not stop with breaking colds and fever, but it extends its wonderful influence into every part of the human system, and entirely eradicates every taint of disease. VEGETINE *does not* act as a powerful cathartic, to debilitate the bowels and cause the patient to dread their return, but gently but with unerring certainty follow but it arouses the torpid secretions, purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, cleansing the bowels, in a word, it acts in performing all of the duties which devolve upon her.

Those who are invalids are suffering to-day from the effect of powerful purgative nostrums, frightful quantities of quinine and poisonous doses of arsenic, neither of which or any of them ever could reach the true cause of their complaint.

VEGETINE

works in the human system in perfect harmony with nature's laws, and when it is pleasant to the taste, goes to the stomach and medicates the entire system, it acts absolutely on the blood, and through the blood on every part of the body, purging the liver and kidneys of those humors they are now being carried. VEGETINE is a purely vegetable medicine, compounded upon scientific principles. It is endorsed by the best physicians where its virtues have been tested, is recommended only after medicine is needed in which not a mixture of cheap whiskey sold under the cloak of Bitters.

Gives Health, Strength and Appetite.

My daughter has received great benefit from the use of the VEGETINE. She declined in health was a source of great anxiety to all her friends. A few bottles of the VEGETINE restored her health, strength and appetite.

H. R. STEVENS, M. D. TILDEN,
Insurance and Real Estate Agent,
No. 49 Sears Building, Boston, Mass.

Unqualified Appreciation

BOSTON, Nov. 18, 1875.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq:—

DEAR SIR—During the past five years I have had unusual opportunity to judge of the merit of VEGETINE. My wife has used it for complaints resulting from debility, and has derived more decided benefit from it than anything else she ever tried. I have given it to my children under all circumstances, during which time it has always proved always the truth, and I have taken it myself with such great benefit that I cannot find words to express as my unqualified appreciation of its goodness.

While performing my duties as a Police officer in this city, it has been my lot to deal in with a great deal of sickness. I unhesitatingly recommend VEGETINE to all in case of use where it did not prove all that was claimed for it. Particularly in cases of a debilitated or impoverished state of the blood it acts wonderfully and perfect cures are daily resulting from a long use of it. In fact in all complaints arising from an impure state of the blood it acts as a true friend. In case of Rheumatism, and like complaints where there are any circumstances under which VEGETINE can be used with injurious results, and it will always afford me pleasure to give any further information as to what I know of its virtues.

WM. R. HILL,
Police Station 4.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

CATALOGUE of New Books on Building, free. BURNELL & CO., 27 Warren Street, N. Y.

$60 YOU WANT MONEY Male or Female. Send your address and get something that will bring you in honorably over $150 a month since. INVENTORS' UNION, 175 Greenwich st, New York.

PSYCHOMANCY, or SOUL CHARMING. How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose instantly. This simple, mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25c. Together with a marriage guide, Egyptian oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, Wedding Night Shirt, &c. A queer book. Address T. Williams & Co, Publishers, Philadelphia.

ARTHUR'S ILLUSTRATED HOME MAGAZINE. The Best Illustrated Magazine of America. Two serial stories in 1876, "Eaglecliffe," by Mrs. G. R. Dorr; and "Miriam," by T. S. Arthur. Beginning with January a new number. Terms, $2 50 per year; 3 copies for $6.50. Splendid Book offers and Premiums. Specimen number 10 cents.
T. S. ARTHUR & SON., Philadelphia, Pa.

For COUGHS COLDS, HOARSENESS AND ALL THROAT DISEASES, Use WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS. PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES. A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY. For sale by Druggists generally, and JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

A Great Offer! We will during the holidays dispose of 100 Pianos and Organs of first-class makers including Waters at lower prices than ever before offered. Monthly instalments received. Sold from 10 to 24 months. Warranted for 6 years. Second hand Instruments at extremely low prices for cash. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Agents wanted. Warerooms 481 Broadway, N. Y.
HORACE WATERS & SONS.

WIFE NO. 19. BY ANN ELIZA YOUNG. Brigham Young's Rebellious Wife. The only complete exposé of the secret of Brigham's Harem ever written. Born in Mormondom, Ann Eliza now exposes to the world as no other woman can, the secrets, mysteries and crimes of the horrible system of Polygamy, from the very beginning. Nearly 200 illustrations beautify the work. It is the best selling book published. 10,000 more men and women can have employment and make from $5 to $10 daily. All LIVE AGENTS are writing for Illustrated Circulars with large terms. Sent free. Do not delay, but address DUNTI, GILMAN & CO., Hartford, Ct., Chicago, Ill., or Cincinnati, Ohio. febld&wlm

A CARD. To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D., Bible House, New York City. nov15 deod&nawdsm

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GIVEN FREE We are giving away 5 Sewing Machines, Hunting Case Watches, Velvet Vests and Black Silk Dresses, free with our Grenbach Packages. Send to Inventors' Union 175 Greenwich Street, New York.

AGENTS WANTED! Medals and Diplomas Awarded. 1876 PICTORIAL BIBLES MAN'S NEW 1500 Illustrations. Address for new circulars, A. J. HOLMAN & CO., 838 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

000 AGENTS, Teachers, Students, Men and Women, wanted to sell Centennial Gazetter of the U. S. Shows grand results of 100 years progress. A whole Library in one—Not a luxury, but a necessity. Inter-Ocean—Best selling book published. Good Pay. Want General Agents in every city of 10,000. Address J. C. McCurdy & Co, Philadelphia, Pa.

"PSYCHOMANCY or soul charming." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose instantly. This simple, mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25c, together with a marriage guide, Egyptian oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, Wedding Night Shirt, &c. A queer book. Address T. Williams & Co, Publishers, Philadelphia.

WANTED Agents for the best selling Stationery Package in the world. It contains fifteen sheets of paper, fifteen Envelopes, golden Pen, Pen-holder, Pencil, Patent Yard Measure, and a piece of Jewelry. Single package, with pair of elegant gold wove Sleeve Buttons, post paid, 25 cts. 5 for $1. This package has been examined by the publisher of The JOURNAL and found as represented, worth the money. Watches given away to all Agents. Circulars free.
BRIDE & CO., 769 Broadway, New York.

For COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, And All Throat Diseases, Use WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS. PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES. A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY. For sale by Druggists generally, and JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO, Phila, Pa.

A Farm of Your Own —IS THE— Best Remedy for Hard Times! Free Homesteads AND THE Best and Cheapest Railroad Land Are on the Line of the Union Pacific Railroad —IN— NEBRASKA. Secure a HOME Now. Full information sent FREE to all parts of the world. Address O. F. DAVIS, Land Com'r U. P. R. R., Omaha, Neb.

FULLER, WARREN & CO., Manufacturers of STOVE, RANGE AND FURNACE The largest assortment in the market. Our New Wood and Coal Cooking Stoves. GOLDEN CROWN, REPORTER, SPIRIT OF '76. SOUTHERN GEM, AND THE FAMOUS STEWART IMPROVED. Meet with the Wants of Every Dealer. Correspondence invited. Price List and Cut upon application to FULLER, WARREN & CO., mar1 4w 236 Water Street, New York.

$1,200 PROFIT ON $100 Made any day in Puts and Calls. Invest according to your means. $10, $50 or $100 in Stock Privileges, has brought a small fortune to the careful investor. We advise when and how to operate safely. Book with full information sent free. Address orders by mail and telegraph to BAXTER & CO., feb1 1y] Brokers and Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y.

WOOTEN, RICHARDSON & CO. SHIPPING AND COMMISSION Merchants. By prompt and faithful attention to business hope to merit the confidence of the public. Consignments respectfully solicited. NORTH WATER ST., Wilmington N. C.

RAW FURS WANTED. Send for Price Current to A. E. BURKHARD & Co., Manufacturers and Exporters of American Fur skins, 113 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati. They pay the highest prices current in America. Shipping them direct will save the profits of middlemen, and bring prompt returns. dec1b-1m

Administrator's Notice. LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the estate of the late MARY J. PRICE having been granted to the undersigned by the Judge of Probate of the County of New Hanover, all persons having claims against said decedent are hereby notified to exhibit the same to the undersigned on or before the 12th day of January, A. D., 1877. J. K. BROWN, Administrator. Wilmington, Jan 13—w 6w]

SAFE INVESTMENT. STOCK PRIVILEGES, one per cent. from the market at low rates will pay large profits the next 30 days on large or small investments. Gold Stocks, Cotton and Tobacco bought and sold on the most liberal terms, satisfactory advances on consignments. Price lists and circulars free.
CHARLES S. MEDLEY & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 40 Broad St., New York. Near Gold and Stock Exchanges. P. O. Box 3774. Jan20-d&w-3mo

THE NORTH CAROLINA MAGAZINE. THIRD AND FOURTH VOLUMES. JULY. 1875. JUNE. 1876. OUR LIVING AND OUR DEAD 10,000 NEW SUBSCRIBERS WANTED. WE WILL FURNISH THE FIRST TWO handsomely bound, in library style, two volumes, (half calf), with current year from July, 1875, to June, 1876, inclusive, for $7, or the first year bound in two volumes, cloth, and current year for $6. The liberality of this offer will appear from the following:

Two Vols., Library style	$5 50
Magazine current year	3 00
Furnished, together for $7.	$8 50
Two Vols., cloth	$5 50
Magazine current year	3 00
Furnished together for $6.	$7 50

Those who desire to secure the Magazine from beginning have an opportunity now of doing so on favorable terms, and at the same time they will thus aid in building up a North Carolina Magazine, and give encouragement to native talent.

I am authorized to state that Christian Read, Mrs. C. W. Harris, T. W. Kingsbury, Esq., Gen. Clingman, Gov. Vance, and other distinguished writers will contribute to our columns during the current year.

One or more serials will begin with the January number.

Till January we make the following offer: To any one sending $5 we will furnish the Magazine complete from January, 1875, to December, 1875, including "A Summer Lily," by Christian Read, and "Margaret Roseleya," by Mrs. C. W. Harris, and the Magazine for the year, 1876, from January and December—two years with four complete serials, for $6.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!!

Send in your orders. Address S. D. POOL, Raleigh, N. C.

September. 1875. August. 1876. THE N. C. JOURNAL OF EDUCATION. A 48 page Monthly, $1.50 per year. The second year of this Journal began in September. It is furnished to teachers and ministers of the Gospel at $1 per year. The first year, September, 1875, to August, 1876, inclusive, can be had complete for $1. Address S. D. POOL, Raleigh, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA CITIZEN, Asheville, N. C., R. M. Furman, editor. One year $4. Democratic in politics.

GREENVILLE REGISTER—Week

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1876.

WHEN SHALL OUR CONVENTION MEET AND SHALL WE HAVE A SHORT OR LONG CAMPAIGN?

We regret to see a disposition on the part of a portion of the Democratic press of the State, to have a short campaign this year, and looking to that end to postpone the calling of a State Convention until the last of the summer. Sharp, short, and decisive seems to be the idea of our friends who take this position. With all respect however for the judgment of our friends we think the policy of a short campaign, promises no good for the Democratic party. Our cause has nothing to lose and everything to gain from the fullest, fairest and most protracted discussion. The longer the campaign shall be, the more sure will we be of victory, and the greater will be our majority. The people of North Carolina are not a people to be roused up to put forth their full strength in a twenty or a thirty days canvass, even under the most favorable circumstances. Certainly is this true when we are laboring under such a woful want of mail facilities and while we have only the present number of newspapers in the State. Nor is the party in such a state of organization and discipline as to make any short campaign into which it may enter certainly sharp and decisive. The experience of last year ought to be sufficient to demonstrate that the Democratic party cannot count upon its full strength being brought out in a short campaign. If the Convention canvass last year had lasted three weeks longer the result would doubtless have been far different.

The last census returns show that there were in North Carolina about 218,000 voters, of whom 140,000 were white and 78,000 were black. The largest Radical vote ever polled in the State was that for Caldwell in 1872. He received about 98,000 votes, or about 20,000 votes in excess of the negro vote, and this 20,000 votes is the outside limit of the white strength of the Radical party in the State as it counts as a lawful white vote every fraudulent vote cast in its favor whether by white or black. Even, therefore, if the Radicals do as well as in 1876 as they did in 1872, and get 98,000 votes, there are still left 20,000 votes for us; that is to say, a majority of 22,000. Another consideration is, that no matter how short a campaign may be, the entire Radical vote will be polled. The trouble is, that they carry in every election, whether the campaign be short or long, not only the votes they have, but those they do not have; that is to say, fraudulent votes. The peculiar composition of the party, and its perfect state of discipline renders this possible. Another thing. The line between the races is substantially the dividing line between the two parties in this State. In this we have the advantage over the Radicals. They cannot hope to draw any recruits from our ranks, while we can and do expect, by a thorough canvass, to gather it to our fold many of the misguided white men who have hitherto through ignorance and misapprehension voted the Radical ticket. The outside limit of the Radical party then is 98,000 votes, while our limit, but not our outside limit, is 120,000 votes. Our majority, and not only that but our success, depends upon the way in which we work upon this margin. If we work hard enough and long enough we can and we will win; if we do not we shall lose.

When these things are remembered it will be seen, it seems to us, with all deference for the opinions of those of our friends who differ from us, that every consideration of sound policy dictates that the campaign should be so thorough and exhaustive as to reach every community in the State. And this necessitates a long active arduous campaign. We must begin early and work late. If we select good candidates they can not be put in the field too soon. If we have honest differences to heal in our own ranks or if there be any refractory selfish spirits whom the good of the party may require to be brought to a proper sense of their allegiance to the party the delicate, and it may be the difficult task, cannot be begun too soon.

And all these considerations point to an early day as proper for the calling of our State Convention. We beg that the Executive Committee at its meeting next week at Raleigh will carefully consider these things.

IS GRANT CRAZY OR IS HE ONLY CORRUPT?

The eager precipitate haste with which the President accepted Mr. Belknap's resignation is, under the circumstances, explicable only on one of two grounds that is to say corruption or insanity. Mr. Bristow had notified him that the whole atmosphere of Washington was filled with rumors that a high official near the President's own person had been discovered to be guilty of most criminal conduct, that the rumors were also in definite shape and form in the columns of the Baltimore *Gazette* then being circulated in Washington. Not satisfied with this, however, Mr. Bristow advised him as a means of further and fuller information to send for Mr. Bass, a Republican Congressman from New York and a member of the Committee then known of all the world, to be engaged in the task of investigating the affairs of the War Department. This was before 10 o'clock. About 10 o'clock Mr. Belknap called and made confession in person to the President himself and thereupon presented his resignation, which, at 20 minutes past 10 o'clock, was accepted in the following words written by the President's own hand.

EXECUTIVE MANSION March 2, 1876.

DEAR SIR: Your tender of the resignation as Secretary of War with the request to have it accepted immediately is received, and the same is hereby accepted with great regret.

Yours, etc.,

U. S. GRANT.

Wherever these facts are known it will be idle for the President or for his friends, if he now has any, to convince the public that he accepted Mr. Belknap's resignation in ignorance of the fact that charges of the very gravest character were being everywhere made against him. The law says that sane men intend the natural and probable consequences of their acts and holds them responsible, criminally, for those consequences. Tried by this test, the test applied to almost every criminal, in what position is President Grant placed? Was it not the natural and probable consequence of the President's precipitate acceptance of Belknap's resignation that Belknap would be shielded from impeachment and trial before the Senate of the United States?

It is true the acceptance of his resignation would be no bar to indictment and trial for bribery in the Federal Court, but what a vast difference there is between impeachment and trial before the Senate with a Democratic House of Representatives prosecuting and a trial before a Federal Court where both the Judge and the Marshal and the prosecuting officer would be creatures of the President! The President could not hope to control the managers of an impeachment elected by a Democratic House of Representatives. What influence he could exercise in a prosecution before a Federal Court the verdict of the jury in the late Babcock trial plainly shows. Unless therefore Grant be an insane man we are forced to the conclusion that in accepting Belknap's resignation so precipitately he sought to save his friend and Secretary from a prosecution he could not cotrol to subject him to one he could control.

But is the man insane and has he always been thus precipitate in accepting resignations of officers who have been forced by the pressure of public sentiment to tender them? Far from it. No man was ever more persistent in his refusal to accept resignations under such circumstances and for the the reason as given openly in the case of Secretary Delano, that no man ought to "resign under fire." And was not Mr. Belknap under the heaviest sort of fire? But the reader will note this difference between Belknap's case and Delano's case. When Delano offered his resignation and the President refused to accept it because he was under fire, he House of Representatives was Radical and there was no danger to be apprehended from an investigating committee. When Mr. Belknap offered his resignation and it was accepted, although he was under a murderous fire, the House of Representatives was Democratic and one of its committees had in its possession full proof of Mr. Belknap's guilt. President Grant knew perfectly well what he was seeking to accomplish when he accepted that resignation "with great regret."

WILL THE CHIEF JUSTICE PRESIDE?

Not even newspapers, not even Washington correspondents of newspapers are infallible. A notable instance of this said truth is to be found in the statement so generally made and so generally assented to, that Chief Justice Waite will preside at the trial of the impeachment of Belknap. The accomplished correspondent of the Richmond *Enquirer*, "L. Q. W.," goes so far even as to say that the associate judges will assist the Chief Justice on that occasion, an assertion that is also made in the editorial columns of the Baltimore *American*.

The fact is that the associate judges as such, never take part in an impeachment trial, and the Chief Justice does so only when the President of the United States is on trial. In all other cases the regular presiding officer of the Senate presides over its deliberations while sitting as a Court of Impeachment as well as when not so sitting. The reason why the Chief Justice is appointed to preside in the case of the impeachment of the President is that the regular presiding officer of the Senate has an interest in the conviction of the President, being next in the line of promotion.

In 1804, when Judge Chase was on trial, the regular presiding officer of the Senate at that time, Vice President Burr, and not the Chief Justice of the United States, acted as presiding officer of the Court of Impeachment.

And so also in the same year Vice President Burr, and not Chief Justice Marshall, presided over the Senate sitting as a Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Pickering of New Hampshire.

And so, too, in our own State, under a clause in the State Constitution identical with that in the Federal Constitution, the regular presiding officer, Hon. E. J. Warren, Senator from Beaufort county, presided over the Senate of North Carolina while sitting as a Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge E. W. Jones.

According to both law and custom it is plain that Senator Ferry, and not Chief Justice Waite, will preside at the trial of Belknap before the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment.

SHUT YOUR MOUTH OR GO TO JAIL.

As soon as the President accepted Belknap's resignation he became vehement and frequent in the expression of his determination to prosecute to the bitter end all persons concerned in bringing so great disgrace on the country. He has been especially particular to repeat in substance, if not in form, his purpose to let no guilty man escape, but to prosecute and punish all concerned, accomplices as well as principals; the bribers as well as the party bribed. It was under this policy that Babcock was acquitted.

Will it succeed in Belknap's case also? It looks so, for it is reported that Marsh, the witness who testified before the committee in regard to Belknap's sale of the Post Tradership at Fort Sill, has fled to Canada. What a spectacle it would present to the world if Mr. Belknap should escape conviction and punishment because Mr. Marsh having been frightened from the country by the President's threats of prosecution, should fail to appear and testify? The country at last begins to see plainly what the President meant when he said let no guilty man escape. He meant to say to accomplices, shut your mouths or go to jail. The President knows that in cases of this sort the testimony of accomplices is necessary to secure conviction. Is Grant crazy, or is he only corrupt?

But wasn't it mean in the British Lion, as soon as he had made Schenck tell all he knew about poker, to drive him out of the country.

THE SITUATION AT WASHINGTON—A BIRD'S EYE VIEW.

Matters at Washington are not exactly in that healthy state that induces wholesome, refreshing sleep to the men in power. Things are tumbling promiscuously and men are seeking to stand from under. As yet it is only the beginning of the end. When the stench shall have died away, when the storm shall have ceased and when the pure air of Democracy shall have disinfected the Government so long fouled with Radicalism, men will look back with wonder that so huge a mass of putrid corruption should have stood up so long. No man can now foresee what a day or an hour may bring forth. Things are moving. Col. Fred Grant has been ordered to his regiment now on duty away up in the Yellow Stone country. When there he will be safe from harm. Lonely Grant! Babcock has been dismissed from the White House in disgrace upon the charge of having surreptitiously taken and published a copy of Attorney General Pierrepont's letter to the Western District Attorney, threatening accomplices for testifying against members of the whisky ring. The letter was in the President's possession at the time. Unfortunate President! Poor Babcock, vicarious sufferer, thy troubles have only just begun. Scapegoats will for some time be in strong demand. "Devil take the hindmost" is now the cry, or rather a Democratic Congressional investigating committee will get him, and that is worse. And the President is in fresh trouble about that same Babcock trial. Miserable Grant! The St. Louis *Times* boldly charges that the President and the Attorney General and Babcock together arranged the plan of operations by which Babcock was acquitted. Unhappy Grant! The *Times* charges that the Attorney got from District Attorney General Dyer at St. Louis all the points against Babcock and communicated them to the President, to Babcock and to his counsel, who remained in Washington all the while. Guilty Grant! More work for a Democratic House of Representatives of an enquiring turn of mind. Indeed, as we learn from a telegram handed us just as we had written the last sentence, evidence of Attorney General Pierrepont's guilt is already in the hands of the Judiciary Committee of the House and his impeachment may be expected at an early day. Alas Ulysses! Proof of Belknap's corruption has accumulated until it appears he sold everything in his department that would fetch a price. Wretched Grant! In the Post office Department under the administration "honest" Mr. Jewell, of Connecticut, the employer of Hester, it appears that 1000 mail contracts for the next four years have been awarded or "straw," that it is to say fraudulent bids. Unfortunate Grant! And Minister Schenck is on his way home in disgrace, at the demand of the English Government, thus demonstrating that in one instance, at least, the British Lion could accomplish with a single growl, what the American Eagle utterly failed to do after years of screaming Poor Grant! And the Delano with the President's certificate of high character in his pocket is summoned before a Democratic investigating committee and must tell all he knows about stealing in the Interior Department or commit perjury and then be caught and convicted at last. Luckless Grant! And then too, old man Gideon Welles aforetime Secretary of the Navy, a predecessor of Grant's man Robeson—he who went to Washington a poor man and has gotten rich there on a salary of ten thousand dollars a year, meanwhile supporting his family in handsome style—old man Welles, we say, the predecessor of this Robeson, is summoned before the committee to tell all he knows about the infamous Secor claim—the claim upon which it has for years been openly charged that Robeson defrauded the government of $93,000, and there was a present to a lady in the case, too! Grant, oh Grant, Grant!

WAS GRANT IGNORANT?

The New York *Evening Post* has no sympathy with affected feeling of tenderness that seeks to palliate the crime of Mr. Belknap, and no belief in the existence of any peculiar circumstances distinguishing it from an ordinary case of sordid bribery and corruption. It says Mr. Belknap was intelligently, continuously corrupt—corrupt after his practices had been suspected and almost exposed. As long ago as February, 1872, the story of the Fort Sill trading contract was told by the N. Y. *Tribune*. The names of Evans and Marsh were plainly printed, and the latter was described as "a special friend of the Secretary of War." "This friendship," it was added, "enables him to live at his ease at New York on an income of $48,000 a year, which is extorted from the soldiers and officers at the fort by the actual traders, to whom he 'farms out' the privilege the Secretary has given him."

The New York *Herald* has published the facts within less than thirty days. It says in its last issue:

"Now if the President had read the New York *Herald* of February 10, 1876, he would have found a dispatch from Washington, a column in length, reciting certain facts. He would have there learned that his Secretary of War had farmed out trading stores and posts. He would have found that the store at Camp Supply, Indian Territory, paid ten thousand dollars a year, that the store at Fort Sill paid six thousand dollars a year (precisely as Belknap confesses), that a store in Kansas pays eighteen hundred dollars a year, while Fort Dodge returns two thousand. He would have learned that one of his wife's relations—a real Dent—has a store in New Mexico, while a relative of Babcock controls one at Fort Wallace. He might have gone over the whole field and easily calculated that the trading stores at the various forts paid to some one very near his person at least a hundred thousand dollars a year. He would have read the charge there distinctly made that the recipient of this blackmail—blackmail levied upon the poorly paid officers and soldiers of the army—was his own Secretary of War. He would have read in these columns the very facts which Belknap confessed."

It is said, according to the Washington City *Republican*, "that nearly all of the so-called Republican Senators who oppose the seating of Mr. Pinchback owe their election to the improper use of money." Ish dat so! If so, is it not about time for the Radical Senate to emulate the example of the Democratic House, and go into the investigation business?

OUR NEW PAPERS—ARE WE OVERSTOCKED?

Within the last few weeks several papers devoted to the interests of the Democratic party have sprung up in new and possibly unexpected quarters. We hail their advent with great rejoicing and with a more real earnest cordiality than that usually felt in the customary expressions of greeting and welcome to new comers in the field of journalism. This feeling, however, does not seem to be shared by all of our Democratic cotemporaries in the State, for some there be who seem to think the field of journalism in North Carolina is already well filled with laborers, and that any addition to their number tends only to a reduction of wages, so to speak, by making the supply greater than the demand; that the true interest of journalism, if not of the party and of the State, demands rather a few first-class papers than a number of smaller ones; and further, that a large number of smaller papers prevents the establishment and growth of the much-needed few first-class papers.

This is by no means our view of the case. We do not think the field of journalism is well filled with laborers in North Carolina, nor do we think it can ever be so well filled that there will not always be room for more. It is our belief that a greater supply of newspapers, will always create a greater demand. We believe further, that an increased number and circulation of smaller and local papers, will promote and not retard the growth and establishment of the necessary number of larger papers of more general circulation. And thinking thus, of course, we cannot see how it will ever become necessary to decide whether it were better to have a few larger papers of general circulation or a much larger number of smaller ones of local circulation, as the one class does in no way interfere with the other. These are briefly our views in regard to the general laws governing newspaperdom. We believe too in that other law, briefly demonstrated in "the survival of the fittest." As a general rule if a newspaper enterprise fails, its failure is due to some defect in its editorial conduct or business management that would be equally fatal to any other enterprise. Indeed there is no business, we think, that so soon acquires so strong a hold upon the regards of its patrons as a newspaper. But it is not our purpose to elaborate any of these points, we desire simply to state our conclusion which is, that our first class newspapers in North Carolina if we really have any, have no right to complain because of the springing up of smaller papers with mere local circulation.

Our reason for greeting with special cordiality certain of the papers lately started was the evidence given by their advent that an experienced eye was noting the weak points in our party line and was strengthening them with no unskilful hand.

Johnston county is debatable and doubtful ground, always an unknown and uncertain element in political calculations. Nothing will tend so much to make it a field of assured victory for us as a live Democratic newspaper among its people. And it has been established none too soon. We were specially glad therefore to greet the Johnston *Courier*. In Randolph county, too, there has been and still is much political confusion. Good men and true are the people of Randolph but they have lacked that stirring up that results only from a thorough knowledge of the condition of public affairs, and that can be obtained only from newspapers. Randolph and some of the adjoining counties open up to us a field that promises richly to repay with fruitful harvest any time and labor that may be expended thereon. When, therefore, the Randolph *Regulator* made its appearance under the control of Marmaduke S. Robbins, Esq., known to us personally as a man of ability and editorial experience and one too by a life-long residence rendered familiar with the wants of the people in that section, we were naturally very much rejoiced. Rutherford too is another county that has failed to be Democratic only because we have failed to make the effort to induce its people to act with us. Knowing this, when we saw that the *New Regime* had come into existence in Rutherfordton, we looked upon the paper as a harbinger of good, and its name as an auspicious omen. Nothing will contribute so much to establish the desired new order of things in Rutherford as a sprightly, lively, true-blue Democratic newspaper, such as the *New Regime* under its present management is sure to be.

The outlook is hopeful then, and we welcome all new comers, great or small and whether of local or general circulation; but especially do we welcome the new lights that have recently appeared in Johnston, Randolph and Rutherford.

CHEEK!

After the public exposure of the part taken by Pierrepont, if not by Grant, in putting in Babcock's hands the evidence of the procedure against him and knowing the fact that Grant had frightened the witness Marsh from the country, it must have required a deal of cheek in his District Attorney, Mr. Wells, to enable him to approach the Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee and ask to be told what evidence the committee had against Belknap, and failing in this, to ask it the committee thought it could conduct the impeachment to a successful termination without the testimony of Marsh. It must have required a great deal of cheek to do this, yet Mr. District Attorney Wells did it. But this is not all; for failing in this, he has had the members of the investigating committee summoned to appear before the grand jury, hoping by that means to get the desired information.

But who so simple as to expect anything better from Wells and his court. The Baltimore *American*, (Republican) thus summarily disposes of the prosecution Grant proposes to subject Belknap to. It says:

"The result of the trial of the safe burglars and the bogus bail rascal cannot but instigate some doubt of the issue of the trial of any one in the Criminal Court at Washington, if there are certain influences employed in his behalf."

And nobody doubts that certain influences are already at work, both to shield Belknap and to stop further disclosures.

Grant's Cabinet do not exactly "fold up their tents like the Arabs," but they "silently steal away," as the Baltimore *Gazette* gravely observes.

THE UNIVERSITY—LET US HAVE THE PROOF!

The Oxford *Torchlight* expresses its gratification at the steady progress the University is now making, and hopes that in a year or two it will have at least two hundred students in its halls. So far so good, and thus far we cordially agree with our cotemporary. Our cotemporary does not stop there however, but expresses the further hope that the orators chosen by the societies to air their eloquence at the coming commencement will write their own speeches, and not copy them from the library or get them some outside friend "as was the general custom in former years." Is the *Torchlight* quite sure of the accuracy of its statement that it was the custom of society orators in former years to borrow their speeches? That such was the custom, either among the society orators or among the graduates who spoke at commencement, we did not know.

Neither is this all. The *Torchlight*, giving the University a stab to the full length of its blade, says:

In the years to come we hope to see it a University in fact, not governed by politicians exclusively, and not under the control of the two smallest Christian denominations. As it is, 18,000 members of the church have the controling power, whilst 160,000 Baptists and Methodists are almost voiceless and quite powerless. But in spite of such things we hope the people will support it, and make it a success. The political meddlers should not be allowed to squelch our educational centre and chiefest ornament. To be a trustee of the University you must be either immodest enough to solicit such a position or be a lawyer and a politician. We know something of the manner in which the trustees were appointed. Two or three men had pretty much the entire control of the matter. Such things are wrong and should not be tolerated."

Is it quite accurate, we beg leave to ask, to say that the Baptists and Methodists are almost voiceless and quite powerless in the control of the University, and we turn to the Reverend professors, Messrs Redd of the Baptist Church and Mangum of the Methodist Church and to Dr. Pritchard, that eminent and eloquent Baptist divine, who has been selected to deliver the sermon at the approaching commencement, for an answer! Is it true to say the University is governed by politicians exclusively? Was there anything disreputable in the appointment of the present Board of Trustees; if so, as a friend of the University, we earnestly beg that all the facts may be blazoned before the public.

The insinuations made by the *Torchlight* against the management of the University and against its Trustees and their appointment are insinuations that ought not to be made without being followed up by the proof. Let us have the proof. If the Legislature was faithless in the discharge of its duty to the people in the selection of the Trustees of the University or if the Trustees have been faithless in their duties or if the Professors have been faithless in the discharge of their duties, the public is greatly concerned to know all about it. If the University and its management can not stand the light of the sternest and strictest investigation, let it go down or rather let it go into other hands. Who are the recreant Trustees and in what have they been faithless?

The *Torchlight* has made insinuations that are calculated to do the University irreparable damage. Surely it will not do so great an injustice as to insinuate charges and then fail to give the proof upon which they were based. Let the public have all the facts and in the fullest detail.

GOVERNMENTAL INTERFERENCE.

Mr. Ingalls of Kansas, introduced into the Senate at Washington, an amendment to the National Banking law providing for the organization of banks of small capital in small places, and it was rejected by the Committee of Finance because Mr. Knox, the Comptroller of the Currency, has said, first, that there are plenty of these small banks now; and second, that the increase of them would weaken other banks, and not prove profitable to the stockholders.

Commenting upon the action of Comptroller Knox and the Senate committee, the New York *Evening Post* says with much force:

'Who made Mr. Knox a judge in such cases? It seems to us that if the people of a little village or town think they want banking facilities they ought to be permitted to have them, just as much as they ought to be permitted to have more butcher shops or more groceries. Banking is a business like any other, and they who desire to engage in it are the only proper judges of the need they have of it, and its probable success. Mr. Knox and the committee might just as well object to the increase of shoe shops, or tanneries, as to the increase of money shops. If the farmers of a neighborhood, or the traders of a rural settlement, think that they would be benefitted by investing their spare capital in government bonds, and appointing one or two of their fellows to receive their deposits and to discount their bills, they are the men to decide—not an agent of the government at Washington. What means has he of determining whether a projected enterprise is likely to be profitable or not? It is for those who are willing to risk their money in it to settle that point.

The national banking system is said to be the best we ever had; and it may be so, but if it be the best, all parts of the country and all classes of the community ought to be allowed to share in its benefits. It does not pertain to the functions of any Great Mogul, or any conclave of Great Moguls, several hundred miles away, to select the persons and places which alone shall participate in its advantages. The great objection which has been raised to the national banking system, by those who are hostile to it, is that it is a monopoly; and it gives force to this objection, to multiply the limitations and restraints of the law. On the other hand, to lessen these limitations and restraints is to remove the objections and commend the law to more general approval. The truth is that the freer the business of banking can be made, the sooner it will be conformed to the real needs and requirements of society, and lose that exceptional and mysterious character which has rendered it as often an obstruction as it has been an assistance to commercial progress."

THE "COLORED MOVEMENT."

The Macon, Georgia, *Telegraph and Messenger*, has some sensible ideas in regard to the call of the delegation of colored men at the rooms of the Democratic National Executive Committee in Washington city and their request for "the political recognition of their printed declaration" that they were tired of the "self imposed yoke" of Radicalism, etc., etc. It says:

"We fear the colored brethren were playing a piece of diplomacy—either asking a bid from the Democrats or seeking to frighten the Radicals into better terms. We trust the Democratic National Committee received them kindly, but made no committals. Let the committee look southward and learn. There is not in the whole south one sensible reason why the negroes should vote with the Radicals and against the residents and property holders in these States. The white residents and Democrats of the South employ and pay the negroes nearly every cent they get, furnish them with schooling for their children, and aid them in all their religious and charitable institutions; while from the Radicals they get nothing much better than the freedmen's bank. If they are sick and suffering all their help comes from the Democrats, and, as a matter of course, they are apparently firm friends of the Democrats till election day comes, and then every *politician* of them votes against us to a man. Others, owing to black (not white) intimidation, stay away from the polls, and a very few vote the Democratic ticket.

The difficulty is a *social* one. The Democrats cannot bring themselves to social affiliation with the negroes, and until they do, which will be never, the negro vote is as certain for the Radical ticket as any other public evil. It is not worth while, therefore, to count on or court negro political votes for the Democracy. It will be found cheaper to fight the sable politicians at the ballot-box than to feed them."

COL CONKLIN'S PREDICTIONS.

The Liberal Republican General Committee of New York met last week, and passed a resolution avowing unwillingness to affiliate with any party opposing a speedy return to specie payments. Col. F. A. Conklin supported the resolution. He was opposed, however, to any scheme that tended to drift independent voters toward Grantism. He spoke at length of the humiliating disclosures relating to Belknap. "Years ago the speaker predicted that the Republican party would be forced to incendiarism to cover up their maladministration. Within the past few months two fires had occurred in the public departments in Washington. As an expert in the fire insurance, he affirmed his belief that both those fires were of incendiary origin. He would now reiterate the prediction that before the present Administration is swept out of the Capital there will be fires in the War Department, the Navy Department, the Bureau of Public Justice, and the Postoffice Department."

SAVED FROM THE HAND OF HIS ENEMIES.

"As soon as Minister Schenck got safely out of reach of the criminal process of England, and was no longer under fire; at the very time that that eminent diplomatist was leaning over the vessel's side, pouring forth his soul to the wild Atlantic billows, just at that moment did General Grant accept his resignation."

So says the Baltimore *Gazette*. And thus did the President save from the hand of his enimies, from the hand of all that hate him whether native born Americans or "blarsted Britishers" the man who had brought shame, reproach and disgrace upon the country.

Saved from American fire, saved from British fire, and is there than no fire that can reach him?

The *World's* latest addition to the literature of fables is rather timely. It is entitled "The Innocent Dog," and runs as follows: "A shepherd once indicted his dog for conspiring with a pack of vile curs that had worried his sheep, whereupon the faithful animal addressed him: "Sir, though appearances may be against me, yet I am armed so strong with honesty that, if I am but accorded an opportunity to be heard, I will explain to your satisfaction all my communication with those hounds.' Having said this, the honest dog ran away and hid himself in a cave. The shepherd tried to dislodge him thence, but vainly, and at last in despair, desisted and brought in a verdict of acquittal. The innocent brute thereupon emerged, and such of his former companions as had escaped hanging tendered him a serenade, whereupon mutton broth flowed like water. Moral—Let no guilty purp escape."

The theory of General Babcock, says an exchange, and his counsel in regard to that envelope containing $500, said to have been mailed at St. Louis for the General in Washington, took these three shapes in succession: 1. Joyce, "or any other man," never sent any such enclosure. 2. Babcock received the envelope, but there was nothing in it, except a piece of blank paper. 3. The envelope, with the $500 in it, addressed to General Babcock, was taken out of one of the St. Louis street letter boxes, together with a similar one enclosing $500 to chief clerk Avery, by the letter carrier McGill. All of which recalls the explanations of Mrs. Malvina Mugg when the servant of her neighbor came to borrow Mrs. Mugg's wash tub: 1 The hoops are all off and it leaks badly. 2. It is full of suds, and I can't empty it now. 3 I'd be glad, tell your missis, to let her take it, but I've lent it to a neighbor. 4. The fact is I've never had any tub—I washes in a barrel. These reasons of Mrs. Mugg would have been eminently satisfactory to Judge Dillon and his jury.

The Chicago *Inter Ocean* says the committee of investigation, if it desired to prevent the President from accepting Belknap's resignation, ought to have made the President acquainted with the developments or to have given him warning. Precisely! District Attorney Dyer acquainted the authorities at Washington with the developments against Babcock, and the result was, Babcock was acquitted. A burnt child dreads the fire says the homely old adage. But how about the warning Mr. Bristow gave the President before he accepted Mr. Belknap's resignation!

THIRTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED!

A special dispatch to the Baltimore *Gazette* says: The legislative bill will be ready in a few days to be reported to the House. The direct reduction is five million dollars, and the legislation in the bill makes the foundation for an additional reduction of five millions. This indicates that the committee will be able to cut down the entire appropriation bills over thirty million dollars.

Grant wrote with his own hand the letter accepting Belknap's resignation, and so accustomed was he to white-washing scoundrels and such an unconquerable love does he seem to have for them, that he could not help saying to the confessed bribe-taker who stood before him, that he parted from him "with great regret." "Great regret" at what, pray? He regretted Colfax who was under fire. He regretted Murphy who was under fire. He regretted Richardson who was under fire. He regretted Delano who was under fire. He regretted Landaulet Williams who was under fire. He regretted Babcock who was under fire, and he greatly regretted with his own right hand the bribe-taker Belknap! Verily a man of regrets. Pity the sorrows of a poor old man.

The exposure and impeachment of Belknap has surely given a death blow to General Grant and the third term, and the most experienced political doctorssay that it has given the death blow to the entire Radical party also. The first shock over, thinking, reflecting men will every where begin to ask themselves whether such an outgrowth of crime and corruption as that now existing in every department of the Government is not the legitimate fruit of the principles and practices of the party that has been so long in power, and whether it be not high time to hurl that party in shame and disgrace from its high place. Butlerism and Belknapism mean Radicalism, and Radicalism means Grantism and Grantism means base, sordid corruption.

And now the President's Washington City organ, the *National Republican*, in its blind rage at the exposure of Secretary Belknap's infamy proposes to go back and impeach Jacob Thompson of Mississipi, Secretary of the Interior and John B. Floyd, Secretary of the War under Mr. Buchanan, saying that if Belknap can be impeached so can Floyd and Thompson. In the first place Floyd and Thompson were guilty of no wrong. And then, too, Floyd has been dead for thirteen years! Try again.

One James Redpath writes to the Washington *Republican* seriously recommending Beast Butler for Secretary of War. Exactly. There is no man in America who would come nearer filling Belknap's shoes than Beast Butler. But he would not have the place now; there is not enough left in it to steal to make it an object to him.

"The unfortunate Belknap, "the unfortunate ex-Secretary of War," is what the President's Washington City organ calls the sordid bribe taker. And it complains too that certain people, not content with the public disgrace into which the man's misfortunes have brought him, are attempting to "blacken his private character." Refreshing, isn't it?

Love After Marriage.

The following lines, called by their author (a distinguished barrister, by the way), "an old piece of doggrel," may already be familiar to some of our readers. The lines were written years ago, it is said, and constitute the concluding portion of a reply to a young lady who had expressed to their writer a desire to know something about love, and are said by those expert in such matters to be "all right—beautiful:'

"Conclusion wherein lies the moral."

All this, I know curmudgeons will chide,
And thus, of their malice, my views will deride
"A quarrel and a kiss—a tear and a laugh;
Of joy and sorrow about half and half.
Bawling, squalling, perhaps a mauling,
Pranking, sparking, now caterwauling,
Anon doll house, a little wee carriage,
And such, say they, is love after marriage."

Hon. Thomas S. Ashe.

Below we give a brief sketch of the life and services of the Hon. Thos. S. Ashe of Anson, as found in the Congressional Directory.

"Thomas Samuel Ashe of Wadesboro, was born in Orange county, North Carolina, was prepared for college at the classical school of W. T. Bingham, in Hillsboro, North Carolina; graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1832; studied law, and has ever since pursued his profession; was elected in 1842 a member of the House of Commons of the Legislature of North Carolina from the county of Anson; was elected in 1847 by the Legislature solicitor of the Fifth Judicial District of North Carolina, and served in that capacity for four years; was elected in 1854 to the Senate of the State Legislature from the counties of Anson and Union; was elected in 1861 to the House of Representatives of the Confederate States, and to the Senate of the Confederate Congress in 1861; was one of the Counsellors of State during the administration of Gov. Jonathan Worth in 1866; was the Conservative candidate for Governor in 1868 but was defeated; was elected to the Forty-third Congress of the United States, and was re-elected to the Forty-fourth as a Democrat, receiving a majority of 5,930 votes over C. C. Davidson, Independent."

Methodist Centennial Celebration.

All persons who pay first class fare going to the Centennial Celebration at Raleigh, will be *returned free* on certificate of our Secretary over the following railroads viz:

1st. The Richmond & Danville, North Carolina R. R. and the Salem Branch.

2nd. The Raleigh & Gaston, and the Raleigh & Gaston Air Line railroads.

3d. The Atlantic & North Carolina railroad.

4th The Western railroad of North Carolina.

Will the press of the State copy and oblige.

L. S. BURKHEAD,
for Chairman.

DIED.

SIMPSON—On the 25th February, 1876, in the county of Pender, at the residence of her father, after the most painful and protracted illness of several months, little Oath rine M. Simpson, daughter of Dr. James F. and Mary E. Washington Simpson, aged 7 years and 22 days, of hemiplegia.

Death never plucked a more charming bud, parents never lost a more lovely and attractive child, nor ever had greater cause to mourn one's death

"Comfort fond parents! kiss the chastening rod
Thy brightest gem now brighter shines with God."

An angel whispered at her birth,
Thou art too sweet to tarry long on earth;
A few short years thy father's cares beguile,
A few short years light up thy mother's smile,
Then will I come to rain these from her breast
To Jesus' bosom, where we seraphs rest." R.

WOOTEN, RICHARDSON & CO.

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION Merchants.

By prompt and faithful attention to business hope to merit the confidence of the public. Consignments respectfully solicited.

NORTH WATER ST.,
Wilmington N. C.

REDUCTION OF PRICES!

IN VIEW OF THE STRINGENCY OF THE TIMES and the general decline in values of other merchandise, we have decided to offer

THE NAVASSA FERTILIZERS

AT THE FOLLOWING

Greatly Reduced Prices:

Navassa Guano at.....$50 per ton cash, or $55 payable 1st November next
Navassa Acid Phosphate at..... 30 " " 35 " " "
Navassa Tobacco Fertilizer..... 60 " " 65 " " "

DELIVERED FREE ON BOARD THE CARS AT OUR FACTORY.

Liberal Discount Made to Wholesale Buyers. We Guarantee to Maintain the Previous High Grades of Our Fertilizers.

Navassa Guano Company,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE STAR

Ammoniated Bone Phosphate.

THIS SO VERY POPULAR GUANO

Is now offered again for sale, and we call the attention of the Planters to the same. The Manufacturers will keep a stock in Wilmington with us and we are in a position to make

Liberal Terms of Settlement.

THIS ARTICLE HAS BEEN

TRIED FOR THE LAST SIX YEARS

AND THERE WAS

Never a Complaint Made as to Its Good Qualities.

Apply for Pamphlets and Prices to

VICK & MEBANE.

Jan 26-3m

Awarded the Highest Medal at Vienna.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

591 Broadway, New York.

(Opp. Metropolitan Hotel.)

Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in

CHROMOS AND FRAMES,

Stereoscopes and Views,

ALBUMS, GRAPHOSCOPES,

AND SUITABLE VIEWS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

We are headquarters for everything in the way of

STEREOPTICONS & MAGIC LANTERNS,

Being Manufacturers of the

MICRO-CHANTEL LANTERN,
STEREO-PANOPTICON,
UNIVERSITY STEREOPTICON,
ADVENTURERS STEREOPTICON,
ARTOPTICON,
SCHOOL LANTERN, FAMILY LANTERN,
PEOPLES LANTERN.

Each style being the best of its class in the market.

Catalogues of Lanterns and Slides, with directions for using, sent on application.

Any enterprising man can make money with a Magic Lantern.

Cut out this advertisement for reference.

febt6 8w

APPLETONS'

AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA,

New Revised Edition.

Entirely rewritten by the ablest writers on every subject. Printed from new type, and illustrated with Several Thousand Engravings and Maps.

THE work originally published under the title of THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA was completed in 1863, since which time the world's civilization with the progress in all parts of the United States, and the significant developments which have taken place in every branch of science, literature and the arts, have rendered the editors desirous to submit it to an exact and thorough revision, and to issue a new edition under the title THE AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

Within the last ten years the progress of discovery in every department of knowledge has made a new work of reference an imperative want.

The movements of political affairs have kept pace with the discoveries of science, and the fruitful application of the former to the useful arts and the conveniences and entertainments of social life. Great wars and consequent revolutions have occurred, involving immense national expenditures. The civil war of our own country, which was at its height when the last volume of the old work appeared, has been ended, and a new course of administrative and industrial activity has been commenced.

Large accessions to our geographical knowledge have been made by the indefatigable explorers of Africa.

The great political revolutions of the last decade, with the natural result of the lapse of time, have brought into place a new multitude of new men, whose names are in every one's mouth, and of whose lives every one desires to know the facts. These and all parts have been sought and important additions obtained, of which the details are given precisely in the newspapers in the readiest possible form, but will be found here for the first time in permanent and authentic history.

In preparing the present edition for the press, it has accordingly been the aim of the editors to bring down the information to the latest possible dates, and to furnish a separate account of the most prominent names in science, of every fresh production in literature, and of the newest inventions in the practical arts, as well as to give a thorough and impartial record of the progress of political and financial events.

The work has been begun after long and careful preliminary labor, and with the ample resources for carrying it on in a manner fit for its permanent termination.

None of the original stereotype plates have been used, but every page has been printed from new type, forming in fact a new cyclopædia, with the same plan and compass as the previous work, but with a far greater fullness in its future, and with such improvements in its various parts as have made this work in its present enlarged form a necessity to all intelligent readers.

The illustrations which are introduced for the first time in the present edition have been added not for the sake of pictorial effect, but to throw great light, and for the same reason as the maps in the text. They embrace all branches of science and natural history and the most important and remarkable features of modern warfare, and are, as well as the various processes in mechanics and manufactures, although intended for instruction rather than embellishment, no pains have been spared to render their artistic excellence equal to their execution in all respects, and it is believed they will find a welcome as one of the most remarkable features of the cheapening and worthy of its high character.

This work is said to surpass here and there delivery of each volume, 10 c

Wilmington Journal.

Supreme Court.

From the Raleigh News we see that the Supreme Court, on Monday, filed opinions in the following cases from this district:

[illegible] Jones, from Duplin.

[illegible] Forney & Bridgers & Kidder & Hanner. Error from New Hanover.

[illegible] vs. Wooten et al. Error from Halifax.

[illegible] Error from [illegible]

[illegible] Cape Fear is worth [illegible] and the world [illegible] Bank increased [illegible] the case, but [illegible] there was [illegible] shipped to make [illegible] libraries, [illegible] have taken the [illegible] should receive [illegible] to prosecute [illegible] laudable purpose.

Carpetbaggers Not Seated.

[illegible] Jewison from the telegrams [illegible] Pendleton case [illegible] and that has been [illegible] the journals [illegible] But the wonder [illegible] What has caused [illegible] Why are they [illegible] Why is Pendleton [illegible] Why is Jewison [illegible] Why is Kellogg [illegible] Why is Packard [illegible] Why is Spofford [illegible] Why is Cameron [illegible] Why is Chandler [illegible] Why is Morton [illegible] Why is Conkling [illegible] Why is Blaine [illegible] Why is Logan [illegible] Why is Ingalls [illegible] Why is Hamlin [illegible] Why is Anthony [illegible] Why is Sherman [illegible] Why is Wadleigh [illegible] Why is Dawes [illegible] Why is Boutwell [illegible] Why is Bruce [illegible] Why is Windom [illegible] Why is Howe [illegible] Why is Hoar [illegible] Why is Ferry [illegible] Why is Frelinghuysen [illegible] Why is Patterson [illegible] Why is Booth [illegible] Why is Goldthwaite [illegible] Why is Alcorn [illegible] Why is Clayton [illegible] Why is Wright [illegible] Why is Kellogg [illegible] Why is Packard [illegible] Why is Spofford [illegible] Why is Cameron [illegible] Why is Chandler [illegible] Why is Morton [illegible] Why is Conkling [illegible] Why is Blaine [illegible] Why is Logan [illegible] Why is Ingalls [illegible] Why is Hamlin [illegible] Why is Anthony [illegible] Why is Sherman [illegible] Why is Wadleigh [illegible] Why is Dawes [illegible] Why is Boutwell [illegible] Why is Bruce [illegible] Why is Windom [illegible] Why is Howe [illegible] Why is Hoar [illegible] Why is Ferry [illegible] Why is Frelinghuysen [illegible] Why is Patterson [illegible] Why is Booth [illegible] Why is Goldthwaite [illegible] Why is Alcorn [illegible] Why is Clayton [illegible] Why is Wright [illegible]

The Centennial Celebration.

[illegible] Colston, of Georgia, has come out to have the [illegible] of the declaration of the [illegible] anniversary of the battle of [illegible] Creek Bridge patronized [illegible] by the State. We heartily endorse [illegible] and hope that it may [illegible] be carried into execution. Such [illegible] would receive [illegible] to prosecute [illegible] laudable purpose.

Carpetbaggers Not Seated.

[illegible] Jewison from the telegrams [illegible] Pendleton case [illegible] and that has been [illegible] the journals [illegible] But the wonder [illegible] What has caused [illegible] Why are they [illegible] Why is Pendleton [illegible] Why is Jewison [illegible] Why is Kellogg [illegible] Why is Packard [illegible] Why is Spofford [illegible] Why is Cameron [illegible] Why is Chandler [illegible] Why is Morton [illegible] Why is Conkling [illegible] Why is Blaine [illegible] Why is Logan [illegible] Why is Ingalls [illegible] Why is Hamlin [illegible] Why is Anthony [illegible] Why is Sherman [illegible] Why is Wadleigh [illegible] Why is Dawes [illegible] Why is Boutwell [illegible] Why is Bruce [illegible] Why is Windom [illegible] Why is Howe [illegible] Why is Hoar [illegible] Why is Ferry [illegible] Why is Frelinghuysen [illegible] Why is Patterson [illegible] Why is Booth [illegible] Why is Goldthwaite [illegible] Why is Alcorn [illegible] Why is Clayton [illegible] Why is Wright [illegible]

General Colston.

Le Phare D'Alexandrie of the 5th of last month contains an interesting report of the proceeding of the *Société Khédiviale de Géographie* General Stone of the Khedive's staff presented to the Society a map showing what portion of Africa had been explored in 1874 by the two editions sent out in accordance to his orders. After giving a narrative of the services rendered by Colonel Colston, *Le Phare D'Alexandrie* says:

"The honorable General (Stone) spoke of the heroic conduct of Colonel Colston, who, sick and almost paralyzed at Debbeyat, caused himself to be lifted into his litter and traveled fifteen days in the midst of the fatigues of the expedition under the command in spite of the terrible suffering he endured. When he was no longer able to sit upon his horse, Major Frost caused a litter to be constructed for him, and Colonel Colston, in the midst of the cruel sufferings of the journey, continued to give the most precise and minute orders for the march of the caravan. Colonel Colston has been obliged to return to Cairo."

Appointment of Commissioners.

Governor Conrad has appointed the following commissioners: [illegible] Pender county, Wednesday in April next; [illegible] county, Monday after the first Monday in April next; [illegible] county, Monday after the first Monday in April next; [illegible] county, Monday after the first Mon

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1876.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF GOVERNOR KELLOGG OF LOUISIANA.

There seems to be an idea abroad that the only wise policy for Democrats in the South is to sit with folded arms and silent tongues while their enemies bind them hand and foot. But it is worthy of note however that its most strenuous advocates exhibit much more earnestness in the enunciation of the wisdom of such a policy when its application is to be made to their neighbors rather than themselves. Just now it is poor Louisiana that is deluged with the beauties of silent submission to flagrant outrage. Last year it was North Carolina that was violating every principle of wise policy because she sought to rid herself of the burdens inflicted upon her by the infernal Canby Constitution. A prominent gentleman of our party in Arkansas recently remarked to the writer of this that some of our friends thought it was not good policy for us in North Carolina to advocate the Convention question, as Arkansas was then fighting the battle of the South and might have been weakened by the course of North Carolina!

From this case one may learn all. Men are very willing for others to submit to wrong and oppression, but are extremely unwilling to do so themselves. As the old saying is, "self is mighty nigh." But it no see wherein our Louisiana friends have erred, if they have erred at all.

On Saturday last the committee of the House of Representatives of the Louisiana Legislature, charged by that body with the duty of investigating the conduct of Governor Kellogg, reported that he had committed various high crimes and misdemeanors in office, from October, 1874, to the present time, while discharging the duties of Governor, for which he deserved impeachment and trial. In view, however, of the adjustment known as the Wheeler compromise, whereby it was agreed not to disturb Governor Kellogg for official misconduct prior to the 14th of April, 1875, the committee recommended that no articles of impeachment should be preferred for offenses that had been committed prior to that date. The committee further recommended that a committee of five members of the House be appointed by the Speaker to go to the bar of the Senate and there impeach Governor Kellogg of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, committed since the 14th of April, 1875, and acquaint the Senate that in due time the House of Representatives impeaching Holden was in the following words:

Resolved, That William W. Holden, Governor of the State of North Carolina, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

The resolutions directing the notification to the Senate and raising a committee to prepare specific charges were in the following words:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to go to the Senate, and at the bar thereof and in the name of the House of Representatives, and of all the people of the State of North Carolina to impeach William W. Holden, Governor of the State of North Carolina, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and acquaint the Senate that the House of Representatives will in due time exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him and make good the same, and that the committee do demand that the Senate take order for the appearance of said William W. Holden to answer said impeachment.

From the above it will be seen that the action of the Louisiana House of Representatives was in strict accordance with usage, custom and precedent in such cases. The Louisiana Senate dismissed the case before there was an opportunity to bring in specific charges or particular articles impeachment, as they are technically called. So much for that.

But what shall be said of a Court of Impeachment that gives only an hour for the preparation and exhibition of particular articles of impeachment? It will be remembered that the vote in the House was only taken at half-past four o'clock in the evening. A committee to notify the Senate then had to be appointed and to perform its duty. After that the Senate had to be organized into a court, its members to be sworn, &c. So that there could not have been more than an hour between the time of the adoption of the resolution fixing the hour for the exhibition of particular articles of impeachment and the hour named therein. And what shall be said of a Court of Impeachment sworn to do justice, that after refusing to give opportunity for the exhibition of particular articles of impeachment dismisses the whole business for want of such particular articles? Language utterly fails to do justice to the subject.

The truth of the whole business is this. The Radicals in Louisiana are preparing to get control of the ballot boxes in the elections in that State this year. If they are permitted to proceed there is little or no hope that we will carry the State. The impeachment of Kellogg was one means to frustrate their designs. The impeachment has come to naught, but have our foes lost any advantage thereby? We think not. We think the action of the Radical Senate sitting as a court of impeachment affords a demonstration of the unscrupulousness and fraudulent purposes of the Radical party in Louisiana that will be worth thousands of votes to us among the thinking people of the Northern States.

BELKNAP'S DISGRACE AND GRANT'S EFFORT TO SAVE HIM.

We little thought, while preparing for the editorial columns of yesterday's JOURNAL, the article upon the Kellogg Impeachment, that our telegraphic columns would contain in the same issue the details of another impeachment, sustaining fully the manner of proceeding adopted by the Louisiana House of Representatives. But accustomed as the country is to corruption in office, the grossness of the corruption of the Secretary of War, will yet take the people by surprise. Nor can any man, born upon American soil, or any man, a citizen by adoption, who carries in his bosom the heart of a man fail to feel shame and mortification at the disgraceful exposure that is this morning turning the eyes of all men in the civilized world to the Federal Cabinet at Washington.

It was bad enough that Ackerman should have been Attorney General of the United States; it was disgraceful that Williams should have been his successor. It was bad enough that Richardson should have been Secretary of the Treasury; it was disgraceful that Sawyer should have held a high position in the same department. It was shameful that Delano should have been Secretary of the Interior. It was no credit to the Administration that Luckey should have been the President's private secretary; it was disgraceful that Babcock should be a member of that same President's official family. But the crowning disgrace, the culminating infamy, is that Belknap should have been Secretary of War.

And shall we not say too, as deserves to be said, that the act of the President of the United States by which he sought to save a member of the Cabinet occupying or rather disgracing the high and honorable position of Secretary of War from impending and just punishment for the grossest corruption ever known in that high position, is an act that will make every man who calls himself an American citizen, bow his head in shame and mortification?

The toils are surely gathering around the President. The friend of the notorious Fisk, and of the scarcely less notorious Murphey; the boon companion of the convicted thieves Joyce and McDonald: the man who put Ackerman in office, who made Williams Attorney General and who tried to make him Chief Justice of the United States, who moved Heaven and earth so far as in his power, to save Babcock; the man who made Richardson Secretary of the Treasury, and who appointed Sawyer to high position; the man of gifts; the man more than suspected of guilty connection with the great Black Friday panic that brought such financial disaster upon New York and upon the country, stood before the country in scarcely a doubtful attitude. But within the last forty-eight hours he has done that which would condemn him in the eyes of all thinking men, even if his escutcheon had been as spotless as the ermine and his reputation as pure and stainless as the falling snow. He knew that Mr. Belknap was guilty of the grossest corruption under the most revolting circumstances, corruption that deserved not only disgrace and exposure, but the severest punishment the law could inflict, and knowing this he eagerly interposed his executive arm to shield the criminal from the penalties of his great crime. Within forty-eight hours before he had retained on duty near his person in defiance of the universal public sentiment, a man who, though he had just escaped the jaws of the penitentiary as a convicted thief, is yet none the less guilty by the great popular verdict. And not only that, in that same forty-eight hours he appointed to one of the most responsible, if not the most responsible position in the Department of the Interior, Mr. Luckey, recently his Private Secretary, and who had disgraced his office and all connected with him by his course in the recent whisky trials at St. Louis.

That any man can be so infatuated strikes us with wonder and amazement. Is the man mad, and is he but illustrating the saying that when the Gods wish to destroy they first make mad? Well might Mr. Clymer lament that Mr. Belknap, the late Secretary of War, was the outgrowth and true exponent of the corruption of the extravagance and the misgovernment that has cursed our country for years past, and well might the distinguished representative from Pennsylvania have included the President of the United States in the same category.

GRANT AN ACCESSARY AFTER THE FACT.

If one man commits a crime and another man helps him to conceal it, or to escape the clutches of the law, the man who thus helps is what the law calls an *accessary after the fact*, and as such is punishable according to the grade of the crime committed. Blackstone, the great English law writer, says an accessary after the fact is one who, knowing a felony to have been committed, receives, relieves, comforts or assists the felon. Now, this being the law, if it be true that Belknap committed the crime of bribery in taking money to influence his official conduct, and in so doing committed the crime of perjury by violating his oath of office as Secretary of War, and if it be true that President Grant, knowing these facts, accepted his resignation before the House of Representatives could meet, that is to say at twenty minutes past ten o'clock in the morning, in order to prevent an impeachment, the very grave question recurs, is not President Grant accessary after the fact to the crimes committed by Belknap?

It is exceedingly difficult to handle pitch and not be defiled, and it is equally difficult for a man to associate with criminals and to save them from punishment without becoming a criminal also, even though that man be President Grant himself, and his associates be jail birds, like Joyce and McDonald, and men who are not jail birds, like Babcock and Belknap.

"OLD WHIGS IN THE SOUTH."

Under this heading the New York *Herald* has an editorial singularly full of error and misapprehension as to the true condition of public sentiment in the Southern States. The occasion of the *Herald's* article is the publication of a letter purporting to have been written and signed by one S. Meadows at Mount Tirza, Person county, North Carolina. The letter claims that the writer will be seventy years old in September next, that he was an old time Whig and is now dissatisfied with the political condition of the country, tha either the Radical or the Democratic party or both ought to be "unloaded" by the people, and that the Democrats at the North are no better than the Radicals. In conclusion the letter says: "Put this out as a feeler to the old Whigs and patriots of both parties who love country better than party and oblige an old Whig who has felt and suffered from the blunders of both parties now seeking the ascendancy."

Whether the letter of Mr. Meadows has any political significance we know not, as we have not the pleasure of the old gentleman's acquaintance nor any knowledge of his surroundings, a fact however that argues nothing against Mr. Meadows. It may be that Mr. Meadows is a gentleman of his own head expressing his own views only or it may be he is a tool in the hands of some other more designing man who hopes to ride into power by banding together that portion of our party who in former times fought under the Whig banner. We know not how the fact is nor do we much care; for the reason that we feel confident that any attempt to excite bad blood between men who formerly called themselves Whigs and those who formerly called themselves Democrats, if there be any such design, will come to naught. In behalf of our friends who were Whigs in former days we utterly scout the idea that it is possible by any appeal to their interests or to their rears, to their passions or to their prejudices to weaken the ties that bind them to the party to which all true Southern men now belong.

The men who have been accustomed to listen to the counsels of George Davis and Pendleton Means, Alfred Waddell and Fred. Poisson in the Cape Fear section; to Patrick Winston, to Joseph Cherry, to Edward Warren, David Carter, Bryan Grimes, Thomas Sparrow, Jesse Yeates, W. N. H. Smith, Henry Gilliam, John Hughes, John Haughton and Stephen D. Pool in the east; to Joe Davis, Fowle, the Battles, father and sons, John Manning, Hugh Waddell and Maurice Waddell, the Grahams, father and sons, to Henry Nash, John Norwood, to Fred. Strudwick, to the Worths, to Frank Shober, the Gilmers, father and son, to Montford McGehee, to Hamilton C. Jones, father and son, to Dargan, to Thomas S. Ashe, to Merrimon, to Robert Vance, and to Zebulon Vance in the centre and west, cannot at this late day be swerved from their integrity, no matter who may make the attempt.

We belong not ourselves to the number that in the olden time followed the teachings of these distinguished men, but we repel with indignation, as a baseless slander upon good men and true, the statement made by the *Herald*, that the Radical party in North Carolina "has rallied the old Whigs to its banners." Between old Whigs and old Democrats in North Carolina there is, as there ought to be, no difference. When the tide of war swept over our State it obliterated all traces of former party lines from the hearts of all good men and true patriots, and we fear not the attempts of designing and ambitious men to renew them for their selfish, demagogical purposes. In the future, as in the past, there will be no harder blows or more frequent, struck against Radicalism and the corrupt and oppressive government it has imposed on us than those given by the men who, in former days, were "old Whigs."

THAT SLOW DEMOCRATIC HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF OURS.

That same Democratic House of Representatives at Washington that some of our Democratic brethren of the press have been charging with wasting its time and the people's money in fruitless discussions and picayune savings has struck a blow that must silence the complaints of its most carping critics. It needed not the impeachment of Mr. Belknap, however, to vindicate the Democratic House of Representatives from the aspersions of its enemies or those of its friends. Scarcely a day, certainly not a week, after the lapse of the time necessary for the committees to mature their report has passed in which something has not been done toward the redemption of the pledges made by our friends in Congress to the constituencies who sent them there.

Every one who knows any thing at all about the way in which legislative bodies proceed in the discharge of their duties knows that for some time after the session begins it is simply impossible for any legislative action requiring consideration to be perfected. The first thing a legislative body does is to appoint committees to examine and report upon the various bills sought to be enacted into laws, and upon the judicious selection of these committees depends in a very great measure the efficiency of the body to which they belong. And knowing this fact Mr. Speaker Kerr showed his wisdom in making haste slowly in the appointment of the committees. Nor indeed could he do otherwise in so large a body of men as that composing the present House of Representatives and consisting of so many members new to him, new to each other, and so many unskilled in the science of Congressional legislation.

And then too after the committees had been appointed it was necessary for them to have time to investigate, to deliberate and to mature their action. The tree must grow before it can bear fruit. And now the fruit is ripening fast. Every department of the Government is being overhauled. Economy, retrenchment and reform is the watchword and the reply, but the frauds, the corruptions and the extravagances that constitute the necessary out growth of sixteen years of Radical rule are not to be found out and reported upon in a week or in a month, nor yet in six months.

But in spite of all this, and in spite of the carpings of friend and foe alike, the fruit of the labors of our Democratic House of Representatives is already abundant. Disdaining not small things it is yet not afraid to undertake great things. It has dared to go to the very White House itself and take from the very Cabinet one of the highest officers of the Government and arraign him before the world as a low, grovelling, sordid, base and perjured bribe-taker. And this was done though the guilty criminal had to be dragged from the very arms as it were of the President himself.

Those are faithful public servants who while they are not ashamed to stop by the wayside to save a few dollars here and few dollars there, yet dare to tear guilty criminals from the encircling arms of the President himself. All honor then say be to our Democratic House of Representatives at Washington. We trust we shall hear no more, Democratic complaints at least, about the so called slowness and inefficiency of that Democratic House of Representatives of ours. Possibly other portions of the Heavens that now look serene and strong may fall tomorrow or the next day. We shall see what we shall see. Let us wait patiently.

THE BELKNAP INFAMY.

We make no apology for taking up so much of our space this morning in laying before our readers the particulars of the nation's disgrace. It will be seen that the bribery has been going on continuously for more than five years, and that the corruption extended through the whole family of the late Secretary. The first Mrs. Belknap was a party to the corruption from its inception to the time of her death. After her death it was sought to make her poor little innocent child carry the load of shame but the child lived not long under it. And then the Secretary's new wife comes to the front and she too is a party to the corruption. Meanwhile when he has no convenient wife to take the bribe money or when he happens to be in New York the Secretary receives it himself. The sordid corruption of Mr. Belknap is open to the gaze of the world and can not be hid. His talk about "manhood" and "honor," about "assuming the responsibility" as if his wives only had been the real criminals and not himself will deceive no one. For five years, he, a sworn officer of the government has been living by the plunder of the government. Indeed, if other proof were needed to show the utter baseness of the man's nature, it would be found in the very defence he makes for himself, and that he permits others to make for him. Surely there can be no lower depth in infamy than that reached by the man who seeks to interpose his wife's dishonor as a shield to his own. But suppose it be true that the first dishonor was that of his dead wife, has he not been for years knowingly fattening on the proceeds of that dishonor! And this is the man who, according to his own showing, has for years been knowingly living upon the proceeds of his wife's dishonor, whose sensitive soul affects to be overwhelmed with shame and mortification at the disgraceful position in which he finds himself! Why was he not thus overwhelmed a week ago? In what is he different to day from what he was then? In nothing, save that now his base corruption is known to all the world, and then it was not. He is overwhelmed now with shame—not because he is a villain, but because he has been caught in his villainy. Such is Belknap!

It is with no pleasure that we make this publication. We glout over no man's disgrace. We delight in no man's dishonor, and, too, we can honestly say we feel humiliated at the disgrace that has fallen upon the American people. But the disgrace is upon us and all that we can now do to vindicate the stained honor of our country is to consign to merited punishment the base wretch who has done us such grievous wrong, and not only him but every other official who may have done violence to the honor of the country.

President Grant has at last begun to realize the gravity of the situation in which he has placed himself, and now denies that, at the time he so hastily accepted Mr. Belknap's resignation, he knew of his guilt and asserts that he thought, from Mr. Belknap's statement, that the guilty criminals were members of his family, for whose acts he felt obliged to assume the responsibility. The President denies also that he knew when he accepted Mr. Belknap's resignation that any committee of Congress was investigating his conduct. Of this statement it is sufficient to say that few men in the country will believe it to be true. President Grant cannot escape the odium inseparable from his attempt to shield Mr. Belknap from punishment.

We are indebted to our enterprising cotemporary the Baltimore *Gazette* for the report of the committee containing the testimony of Mr. Marsh published below. We are always sure of finding the latest and most reliable news in the *Gazette*. Its great enterprise is as worthy of imitation as its success is deserved.

From a special dispatch to the Baltimore *American* we learn that Secretary Belknap's wife is a native of Kentucky, and youngest daughter of Dr. John Tomlinson, a prominent physician at Harrisburg. Her first husband, John Bower, was a merchant of Cincinnati. Two years ago, after the death of Bower, she married Gen. Belknap at Harrisburg. Her sister, Carrie Tomlinson, was also a wife of Belknap, but died December 27, 1870.

[From the Baltimore Gazette.]

Tuesday, February 29.—The committee met at 10:30 A. M. Present Messrs. Clymer, Blackburn and Robbins. Mr. Caleb P. Marsh, one of the witnesses, ordered to be subpœnaed by the committee, being present was duly sworn according to law.

Question by the chairman. Where do you reside?

Answer. I reside at No. 30 West Fifty-seventh street, New York. Have resided in New York about eight years.

Question by the chairman. Were you or not appointed or tendered an appointment as a post trader at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, in the fall of 1870 by the Secretary of War. If so under what circumstances was said appointment secured to you. State also if you were commissioned by the Secretary as such post trader, or if not who was so commissioned, and if any other person than yourself was so commissioned, give his name; the reasons why he was commissioned; if any agreement was made between you and the appointee state it or produce it in writing, and was such agreement made with the knowledge of the Secretary of War, and state the circumstances connected with the making of that agreement, and all the transactions in detail thereunder fully and particularly as if you were specially interrogated in regard to the several transactions and so fully as to save the necessity of repeated interrogatories?

Answer. In reply to your question I would state that in the summer of 1870 myself and wife spent some weeks at Long Branch, and on our return to New York Mrs. Belknap and Mrs. Bower, by our invitation, came for a visit to our house. Mrs. Belknap was ill during this visit some three or four weeks, and I supposed, in consequence of our kindness to her, she felt under some obligations, for she asked me in the course of a conversation why I did not apply for a post tradership on the frontier. I asked what they were and was told that they were many of them very lucrative offices or posts in the gift of the Secretary of War, and that if I wanted one she would ask the Secretary for one for me. Upon my replying that I thought such offices belonged to disabled soldiers, and besides that I was without political influence, she answered that politicians got such places, &c., &c. I do not remember saying that if I had a valuable post of that kind that I would remember her, but I do remember her say something like this: "If I can prevail upon the Secretary of War to award you a post you must be careful to say nothing to him about presents, for a man once offered him $10,000 for a tradership of this kind, and he told him that if he did not leave the office he would kick him down stairs." Remembering as I do this story, I presume the antecedent statement to be correct. Mrs. Belknap and Mrs. Bower returned to Washington, and a few weeks thereafter Mrs. Belknap sent me word to come over. I did so. She then told me the post-tradership at Fort Sill was vacant, that it was a valuable pos, she understood, and that she had either asked for it for me or had prevailed upon the Secretary of War to give it to me. At all events I called upon the Secretary of War, and, as near as I can remember, made application for this post on a regular printed form. The Secretary said he would appoint me if I could bring proper recommendatory letters, and this I said I could do. Either Mr. Belknap or the Secretary told me that the present trader at the post, John S Evans, was an applicant for reappointment, and that I had better see him, he being in the city, as it would not be fair to turn him out of office without some notice, as he would lose largely on his buildings, merchandise etc., if the office was taken from him and that it would be proper and just for me to make some agreement with him for the purchase if I wished to run the post myself. I saw Evans and found him alarmed at the prospect of losing the place. I remember that he said that a firm of western post-traders, who claimed a good deal of influence with the Secretary of War, had promised to have him appointed, but he found on coming to Washington this firm to be entirely without influence. Mr. Evans first proposed a partnership, which I declined, and then a bonus of a certain percentage of the profits if I would allow him to hold the position and continue the business. We finally agreed upon fifteen thousand dollars per year. Mr. Evans and myself went to New York together, where the contract was made and executed which is herewith submitted. [Paper marked A.] During our trip over, however, Mr. Evans saw something in the Army and Navy Journal which led him believe that some of the troops were to be removed from the post, and that he had offered too large a sum, and before the contract was drawn it was reduced by agreement to twelve thousand dollars, the same being payable quarterly in advance. Upon the first remittance coming to me, say probably in November, 1870, I sent half thereof to Mrs. Belknap, either I presume by certificate of deposit or bank notes, by express. Being in Washington at a funeral some weeks after this, I had a conversation with Mrs. Bower to the following purport, as far as I can now remember, but must say that just here my memory is exceedingly indistinct, and I judge in part perhaps from what followed as to the details of the conversation: I was up-stairs in the nursery with Mrs. Bower to see the baby. I said to her, "This child will have money coming to it before a great while." She said "Yes, the mother gave the child to me and told me the money coming from you she must take and keep for it." I said "all right," and it seems to me I said that perhaps the father ought to be consulted. I say it seems so am I yet. I can give no reason for it, for as far as I know the father knew nothing of any money transactions between the mother and myself. I have a faint recollection of a remark of Mrs. Bower that if I sent money to the father that it belonged to her and that she would get it any way. I certainly had some understanding then or subsequently with her or him, for when the next payment came due and was paid, I sent the one-half thereof to the Secretary of War and have continued substantially from that day forward to the present time, to do the same. About, I should say, one and a half to two years after the commencement of these payments, I reduced the amount to six thousand dollars per annum. The reason of this reduction was partly because of the combined complaints on the part of Mr. Evans and his partner and partly, so far as I now remember, in consequence of an article in the newspapers about that time, reflecting on the injustice done to soldiers at this post and by exorbitant charges made necessary on the part of the trader by reason of the payment of this bonus. To the best of my knowledge and belief the above is a true statement of all the facts in the case and as complete as I can remember occurrences of so many years ago.

Question by Chairman. State how the payments were made to the Secretary of War, subsequent to the funeral of his (then) wife, which you attended in Washington in December, 1870, whether in cash, by check, draft, certificate or deposit, bonds, or otherwise?

Answer. The money was sent according to the instructions of the Secretary of War. Sometimes in bank notes by Adams Express. I took on one or more occasions my certificate of Deposit on the National Bank of America of New York. Sometimes I have paid him in New York in person. Except the first payment in the fall of 1870 and the last in December, 1872, all were to be made to the Secretary in the mode I have stated. Unless, perhaps upon one or two occasions at his instance, I bought a government bond with the moneys in my hands arising from the contract with Evans, which I either sent or handed him.

Question by Mr. Blackburn. Can you state the sum in aggregate received by you under the contract with Evans, and what portion thereof have you paid to the Secretary of War including the first and last payments which you have stated were not paid to him.

Answer. I have no memorandum whatever on which to make answer. It is a very simple calculation. The first payment to me by Evans was made in the fall of 1870 at the rate of $12,000 a year. He paid at that rate about a year and-a-half or two years, and since then at the rate of $6,000 a year. It would aggregate about $40,000. The one-half of which I have disposed of as above stated.

Question by the chairman. Did you receive letters from the Secretary of War acknowledging the receipts of the sums forwarded to him in the manner you have stated, or did he acknowledge the receipts of the same in any way?

Answer. Usually when I sent money by express I would send him the receipt of the company, which he would either return marked "O. K," or otherwise acknowledge the receipt of the same. Sometimes I paid it to him in person in New York, when no receipt was necessary. I have not preserved any receipts or letters. When sent by express I always deposited the money personally, and took a receipt from them.

Question by the chairman. Have you at any time had any conversations with the Secretary of War regarding the post tradership at Fort Sill, or have you corresponded with him regarding the same?

Answer. Oh, frequently. I have forwarded requests to the Secretary made to me by Evans, wishing privileges about the fort, such as to sell liquors, &c. I don't remember what action was taken upon them. They were not returned to me. As far as I know Evans corresponded regarding affairs at Fort Sill through me with the Secretary of War. I never heard of any other way.

Question by the chairman. Was the contract between you and Evans ever the subject of conversation between you and the Secretary of War?

Answer. It never was, as I remember, save in one instance, but am not positive; yet it seems to me when the articles in the newspapers regarding affairs at Fort Sill, probably in 1872, about the time the reduction was made in payments from $12,000 to $6,000 appeared. The next time I saw the Secretary of War he asked me if I had a contract with Evans. I told him I had. I never showed it to him or any one else till I produced it here.

Question by the chairman. After receiving the telegraphic subpœna from the sergeant-at-arms to appear before the committee, which was on Monday, the 21st of this month, did you come to Washington, and if so, had you an interview with the Secretary of War, and when, and where?

Answer. I came to Washington on Wednesday, the 23d of this month. I went to the house of the Secretary of War, staid Wednesday night and returned on Thursday morning. I showed him the telegraphic subpœna, and asked him what it meant. He said he supposed it was to state before the committee what I knew about our transactions together. I said I did not like to appear because I thought my testimony would be damaging to or would implicate him or give him trouble. He said he thought not, and advised me to stay and meet the committee. During that evening my conversation was chiefly with his wife, he being present part of the time and understanding the general tenor of our conversation. She suggested that I could make a statement which would satisfy the committee and exculpate the Secretary. She wanted me to go before the committee, and represent that she and I had had transactions together for many years, and that all this money I had sent the Secretary was money that she had from time to time deposited with me as a kind of banker, and that she had instructed me to send it to the Secretary for her. I dined there and spent the evening, and stayed all night, retiring about 12 o'clock. The evening was devoted to discussing the matter; I told her that the statement would not hold water before the committee and even if it would I could not make it. At the same time I was wrought up, had such an anxiety she pressing and pressing me about it, and having slept little since the receipt of the subpœna, and sympathising with their condition, I did not give them a positive answer that night. I went to bed at 12 o'clock, and I do not suppose I slept a wink. They said they would breakfast about 9 o'clock I came down about 8 and met the Secretary alone. I told him I thought I had better leave and get out of the country, for I would not perjure myself for any one; that I could afford to have my throat cut, but not to perjure myself. He did not wish me to do that; that we could fix it up some other way. I said, I think I had better leave the country. The Secretary said I would ruin him if I left. I said, if I go before the committee I will surely ruin you, for I will tell the truth. He was greatly excited. When I came down stairs to leave, he followed me, and asked me into the parlor, and said, I want to make a last appeal to stay longer. He said if I went he would be ruined. I said I would ruin him if I went before the committee, and I left and took the limited express for New York. On reaching home I consulted my attorney, asking him if the committee could reach me by subpœna if I left the country. I stated the case to my attorney, Mr. Bartlett, No. 129 Broadway, Equitable Building. He asked if I was subpœnaed. I told him I had a telegraphic dispatch calling me to Washington. He said that if a subpœna had been duly served they could give me considerable trouble, but that on a telegraphic message they could not reach me if I was out of the country. I asked him how long I would have to stay. He said if the committee had leave to sit during the recess I could not come back until the present Congress expired. I then went home, and found there a dispatch from Dr. Wm. Tomlinson, the brother-in-law of the Secretary. Its purport was not to leave; that he had good news; that he was coming over. I determined not to be governed by it; that I was going; that they only wished to fix up some new story, but that I would not be a party to it. My trunk was being packed to leave. At about midnight Thursday, February 24, Dr. Tomlinson arrived at my house. He said he had seen Joe Blackburn (he is a cousin of mine), who said he thought I would write a letter something like one which he (Tomlinson) would suggest; that there would be no further investigation, and if there was they would ask no questions that would be difficult for me to answer, and that Mr. Blackburn said he thought that if the committee still wanted to examine me they would appoint a sub committee and come over to New York to do so. He came to my bedroom and I told him to go into the sitting room and draw the sketch of the proposed letter and that when dressed I would join him and I would write such a letter as he wanted if I could. I wrote the letter from the sketch of Tomlinson. The endeavor was to exculpate the Secretary. There was nothing in it untrue to the best of my recollection, but it did not state the whole truth. It was a very short letter. He took it with the contract enclosed. He said he would take the letter and contract to Mr. Blackburn, who would show it to the committee, and that would be the end of it. He left my house at 2 o'clock Friday morning. At midnight Friday night I was roused up and had the subpœna of the committee served on me. Saturday morning about 8 o'clock Dr. Tomlinson again appeared. He said he had been to Washington. He wanted to know the first thing, if I had been subpœnaed. I told him I had. He began talking the whole thing over again, still wanting me to say before the committee what was suggested at the Secretary's. At the interview on Thursday night he wanted me to telegraph to the committee before whom I had been subpœnaed by telegraph to appear the next morning (Friday) that my wife was sick and that I could not attend. My wife being sick I consented and did so by telegraph. Recurring to the interview again on Saturday morning I said I could not make the statement he desired. He said he had seen Mr. Blackburn in the interval, and had shown him the letter of Thursday night. He then returned it and the contract to me. I said, "Dr. Tomlinson, I have thought of this thing so much it has nearly made me crazy. I am not going to talk about it any more. We will go down to my lawyer and consult him about it," my object being to have a lawyer to tell him how ridiculous the story he wanted me to tell would appear before the committee. We went down and called on Mr. Bartlett, and I told him the whole truth, in the presence of Dr. Tomlinson. Bartlett said I could not manufacture any story if I wanted, and must not if I could. Dr. Tomlinson still insisted that if I could swear that General Belknap knew nothing of the arrangement with his sister, Mrs. Belknap, deceased, and if I could swear that at the time I was at her funeral I made an arrangement with Mrs. Bower, the present Mrs. Belknap, by which I was to send her all this money through the Secretary that the whole thing could still be settled. I replied, "I cannot state it, for it is not true," my impression then being that at that funeral I had said something about the matter to Gen. Belknap, Tomlinson said if you cannot swear to that you had better leave the country. Mr. Bartlett said, "This is a bad business; it is not a legal question you have submitted to me, and in the position of affairs the Secretary of War should decide if you should go to Washington or leave the country." Dr. Tomlinson said he would return to Washington. He prepared two formulas of telegrams which I would understand, one was, "I hope your wife is well," and was to be interpreted to leave the country; the other was, "I hope your wife is better," which meant to come to Washington. We then parted. On going home in the street cars, thinking the whole thing over about the conversation at the time of the funeral, I made up my mind that although I had stated to Bartlett that I thought I had had some conversation at the time of the funeral with the Secretary of War about sending this money, yet I was so undecided about it that I was certainly willing to give the Secretary the benefit of the doubt. I thought I would see Tomlinson and tell him. We parted at 1 o'clock. He was to leave for Washington at 3 o'clock, I went and met him, and told him that on thinking over the matter I was so undecided about the conversation with the Secretary at the time of the funeral that I would give him the benefit of the doubt. He said, "I am very glad to hear this, because my sister, Mrs. Belknap, said this was the fact." That Saturday eve I got a telegraphic dispatch from Mrs. Belknap which said, "Come to Washington to-night; it is necessary." I received it in the evening. Next morning (last Sunday) I received dispatch from Dr. Tomlinson; "I hope your wife is better," which according to our agreement meant "Come to Washington." In the after noon I got a second dispatch from Dr. Tomlinson as follows: "Come without fail; answer." I answered, "I shall come to-night without fail." I was very glad not to have to leave the country, the conviction having grown on my mind that it would do no good. I reached Washington yesterday morning at 6:30, and stopped at the Arlington, my wife being with me. Was shown to a temporary room. About 7 o'clock I laid down being decidedly fatigued, and at about 8 o'clock Dr. Tomlinson called me to the door of the room. He said he had seen Blackburn, and that he still thought this matter could be fixed up without any trouble. He said, "Blackburn says you had better write another of the same purport and send it up to the committee, with a note explaining why it did not come sooner." I did so. [The note and letter were marked "E" "C."] Shortly before 2 p. m. yesterday, I came to the Capitol to meet the committee, and Dr. Tomlinson found me in the corridor near the committee room door. He said: "You are going before the committee, and I want you to remember that there were no arrangements with you and the Secretary at the time of the funeral, and that the money you have always paid to General Belknap was for Mrs. Belknap and by her directions." I told him I was going before the committee to tell the whole story as far as I could recollect it. I said, "I had thought of leaving the country, but was overruled, and that now I shall tell the truth and the whole truth and nothing but the truth." He said, "I don't want you to tell any lies, I only want you to tell the truth, and that is the truth." I said "the truth I shall certainly tell, and if it does not hurt General Belknap no one will be more rejoiced than myself." I entered the committee room about 2 o'clock yesterday, and without being sworn, I made a statement to certain members of the committee of the facts in the case more briefly, but substantially as I have now answered in reply to your chief interrogatories. When I returned to the hotel yesterday afternoon Dr. Tomlinson was waiting at my room at the Arlington to see me. He asked how I got along before the committee? I told him I had told the story from beginning to end, and that at the request of the gentlemen present I was going to reduce it to writing and appear before the committee to-day at 10:30 with it. He wanted to know how I had stated the fact that all these payments to the Secretary had been made in consequence of the original agreement made with Mrs. Belknap. I said I had stated the facts as they were according to my best recollection and belief. I told him I would furnish him a copy of the statement I would make before the committee. I prepared the statement last night and gave him a copy about 8 o'clock this morning, being substantially a copy of that I submitted as an answer to your chief interrogatory, save that I filled up the blanks. Dr. Tomlinson came back to my room at about 7:30 last evening, and I asked him whether he had seen Mr. Blackburn since I had made my statement in the afternoon, and what impression it had made upon the gentleman who heard it. He said he did not like to say he had seen Mr. Blackburn, but he said he had seen one of the committee, who expressed the opinion that my statement would involve the Secretary. If then made a stronger appeal to me than ever before, saying that I was the friend of the Secretary; that if this thing came out it would ruin him; that his wife was in great distress about it, and he, himself, as her brother and a friend of the family, was in great trouble, and that if I could state—— I said, "Stop Dr. Tomlinson; I have about finished my written statement and I will read it to you." I then read it to him. He said he did not see but that it was all right, that things could be explained yet if they could prove that mine money was originally sent to Gen Belknap by Mrs. Belknap's order; Gen. Belknap would be subpœnaed and would prove to the committee that Mrs. Belknap's estate is entirely separate from his, and that this money received through me had always kept distinct from his, and for her.

Question by the chairman. Did you ever have any business relations of any kind or nature whatever with the late Mrs. Belknap or the present Mrs. Belknap, or either of them, other than these arising from this Fort Sill tradership? Have you now, or have you ever had, any sum or sums of money, or any evidences of indebtedness or securities of any sort or description whatever belonging to either of them, or have you at any time been indebted to either of them in any way or manner?

Answer. Never. The present Mrs. Belknap, years ago, may have consulted me on business matters, but there were no monetary transactions whatever between us other than I have heretofore stated.

Question by the chairman. When was the baby of the late Mrs. Belknap born, and when did it die?

Answer. The baby of the late Mrs. Belknap was born in the autumn of 1870 and died during the summer of 1871.

Question by Mr. Robbins. In the conversation had with the present Mrs. Belknap at the funeral of her sister in December, 1870, or in any other conversation had with her or any other person at any time, was it the understanding that the money you were to pay and were paying was to be the money of Mrs. Belknap, the present wife of the Secretary of War?

Answer. It was not.

The foregoing deposition and statement made under oath having been carefully read over in full to Mr Caleb P. Marsh, the witness, in the presence of the committee, and he having made such alterations and corrections therein as he deemed just, he assents to it as a correct record of his testimony, and attests the same by his signature hereto attached.

CALEB P. MARSH.

Mr. Blackburn submitted a report regarding his interview with the wife of the Secretary of War in the presence of Dr. Tomlinson (marked D) Mr. Clymer and Mr. Robbins also submitted statements relative thereto (marked respectively E. and F.)

THURSDAY MORNING, March 2, 1876.—The witness C. P. Marsh, being recalled, was cross-examined by Judge Blair:

Question by Judge Blair. In your examination in chief you say that Secretary Belknap remonstrated against your going away without appearing before the committee; did the Secretary in desiring you to be before the committee to testify ask you to testify to any untruth?

Answer. I certainly don't think he did.

PLANTING POTATOES

And Canned Goods:

Peerless,
Early Rose,
Pink Eye,
Early Goodrich
And Harrison Potatoes.

Canned Peaches, Tomatoes and Oysters.

For sale low by

WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.

Molasses, Bacon, FLOUR, &c.

300 Hhds New Crop Muscovado Molasses;
100 Bbls New Crop Muscovado Molasses;
100 Hhds English Island Molasses;
150 Hhds and Bbls Sugar House Syrup;
200 Boxes D. S. and Smoked Meats;
1,000 Bbls Flour, all grades;
500 Tons Guanape Guano;
200 Tons Eureka Guano;
300 Bbls Sugar, all grades;

For sale by

WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.

mar5 tf

CORN, CORN, CORN.

5,000 Bushels Corn;

For sale by

KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

Coffee, Bacon, Flour.

200 Bags Coffee;
50 Boxes D. S. Sides and Shoulders;
25 Boxes Smoked Sides and Shoulders;
500 Bbls Flour;

For sale by

KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

Potatoes, Potatoes.

100 Bbls Early Rose Potatoes,
100 Bbls Peerless Potatoes;
100 Bbls Pink Eye Potatoes;

For sale by

KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

Oriental Powder.

500 Kegs Rifle and Sporting Powder;
400 Kegs Blasting and Mining Powder
150 ½-Kegs No. 2 Ducking Powder;
100 ½-Kegs Faleon Sporting No. 2 and 3 Powder;

For Sale by

KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

mar5 tf

GREAT BARGAINS in GUNS AND PISTOLS

The balance of our Stock of

ENGLISH GUNS

We will offer at

IMPORTATION PRICES.

Likewise our Stock of

REVOLVERS.

A full assortment on hand of

Cartridges,
Powder Flasks,
Shot Belts, &c.

ENGLISH POCKET CUTLERY,

and

TABLE CUTLERY,

AT

NATHANIEL JACOBI'S

HARDWARE DEPOT,

NO. 9